Nor Flood Nor Fire Will
Stop Us Till We've Won

Nippon Times

Smite Until Our Foes Bend
On Their Knees

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HIS MAJESTY APPOINTS TOJO CHIEF OF ARMY GENERAL STAFF AND ADMIRAL SHIMADA AS NAVY'S

Field-Marshal Sugiyama And Fleet-Admiral Nagano Are Relieved

AIDE TO TOJO NAMED

General Ushiroku Given Concurrent Post of Vice-Chief of Army General Staff

Appointment by the Throne in person of General Hideki Tojo as Chief of the Army General Staff and of Admiral Shigetaro Shimada as Chief of the Navy General Staff on Monday was announced in communiques issued the same day by the War and Navy Ministries.

General Tojo succeeded Field-Marshal Gen Sugiyama while Admiral Shimada relieved Fleet-Admiral Osami Nagano.

The appointments by the Throne on the same day of General Jun Ushiroku as Supreme War Councillor and concurrently Vice-Chief of the Army General Staff and of Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida as Commander of the Central Army were also announced in the War Ministry's communique.

War Ministry's Communique

The War Ministry's communique issued at 4 p.m. Monday follows:

"1. The following appointments by the Throne in person have been made:

"General Hideki Tojo appointed Chief of the Army General Staff.

"General Jun Ushiroku appointed Supreme War Councillor and concurrently Vice-Chief of the Army General Staff.

"Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida appointed Commander of the Central Army.

"2. Incident to the foregoing, the following order has been issued:

"Field-Marshal Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the Army General Staff, has been relieved of his post."

Navy Ministry's Communique

The Navy Ministry's communique issued at 4 p.m. Monday follows:

"1. The following appointment by the Throne in person has been made:

"Admiral Shigetaro Shimada has been appointed Chief of the Navy General Staff.

"2. Incident to the foregoing, the following order has been issued:

"Fleet-Admiral Osami Nagano, Chief of the Navy General Staff has been relieved of his post."

2 Vice-Chiefs

Simultaneously with the appointment of General Hideki Tojo as Chief of the Army General Staff, General Jun Ushiroku, who has been Commander of the Central Army, has become a member of the War Council and concurrently as Vice-Chief of the Army General Staff. Since there was already a Vice-Chief of the Army General Staff in Lieutenant-General Hikosaburo Hata, the Army General Staff has come to have two Vice-Chiefs.

Through the appointment of General Tojo as Chief of the Army General Staff the state of airtight cooperation between military command and military administration has been realized. General Tojo's appointment has also been the occasion for the establishment of a system of two Vice-Chiefs in the Army General Staff.

All this shows that the supreme command has been strengthened further and that the highest personnel of the Imperial Army proceeding with the annihilation of the enemy has been rendered as steadfast as a rock.

General Ushiroku, who hails from Kyoto, was a student of the same class as General Tojo at the Military Academy and the Army Staff College. He was attached to the staff of the Fifth Division and was chief of the staff attached to the headquarters of the Kwantung Army before he was appointed Director of the Personnel Bureau of the War Ministry. He was in this office for nearly two years, first under War Minister Yoshiyuki Kawashima and then under War Minister General Count Hisaichi Terauchi. He took part in the planning of the reform of the Army personnel that was effected immediately after the February 26 affair.

General Ushiroku became Director of the Military Affairs Bureau

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Memorial Rites Held For Japanese Heroes Of Russo-Nippon War

Domei

PEKING, February 21.—Memorial services for Teiichi Oki, Shozo Yokokawa and 47 other Japanese heroes, who met gallant death while cooperating with the Japanese Forces on the outskirts of Harbin 40 years ago on April 20 at the time of the Russo-Japanese War, were held here today at the Peking memorial hall. Forty years ago today in 1905, these brave men burning with patriotism left Peking for Harbin.

HIGH TRIBUTE PAID SUGIYAMA, NAGANO

Eminently Fitted for New Posts As Supreme Defense Advisers to the Throne

A high tribute is paid by Domei to Field-Marshal Gen Sugiyama and Fleet-Admiral Osami Nagano who have been relieved of their respective posts as Chief of the Army General Staff and Chief of the Naval General Staff to take up new, weighty responsibilities as supreme defense advisers to the Throne and see to the satisfactory working of the Supreme War Council of Field-Marshals and Fleet-Admirals in the current decisive stage of the war.

Memorable, indeed, are the services rendered by Field-Marshal Sugiyama during the past three and a half years of the China Affair and the War of Greater East Asia since he assumed the onerous responsibilities of Chief of the Army General Staff in the autumn of 1940.

Setting in motion grand blitz operations unparalleled in the war annals right at the opening of the War of Greater East Asia, Field-Marshal Sugiyama tore to smithereens the so-called ABCD encirclement ring against Japan and firmly established an unbeatable footing in the vast area of Greater East Asia. When the enemy turned to his counter-offensive, Field-Marshal Sugiyama successfully countered it by changing to ingenious and flexible "bleeding" tactics, which have enabled Japan to gain invaluable time in which to replenish her fighting strength.

Won Highest Honors

Field-Marshal Sugiyama hails from Fukuoka Prefecture. He is 65 years of age. Commissioned a Sub-Lieutenant in 1901, he rose to the honors and responsibilities of a General in 1936. With Admiral Osami Nagano and General Hisaichi Terauchi he was admitted in June last year to the Supreme War Council of Field-Marshals and Fleet-Admirals, the highest honor to which men of military career can aspire.

After serving successively as Sectional Chief and Director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry, he was made Vice-Minister of War in 1930. After filling the post of the Chief of the Army Aviation Headquarters, he was appointed Inspector-General of Military Education and concurrently Supreme War Councillor in 1936. He was Minister of War in the Hayashi and the first Konoye Cabinets. The China Affair broke out during the office of the latter Cabinet. What anxiety he went through as the War Minister is still fresh in the public's memory.

In December, 1938, he took up the supreme command of the Japanese Army in North China in succession to Field-Marshal Count Hisaichi Terauchi. After serving as Supreme War Councillor again upon his return home, he was appointed to assume direction of the Army General Staff in succession to His Imperial Highness Field-Marshal Prince Kotohito Kanin in October, 1940.

Equipped with eminent ability, Field-Marshal Sugiyama discharged satisfactorily whatever assignments were given him. As Chief of the Army General Staff he maintained close cooperation with War Minister Tojo and established indivisible unity between the military administration and the command.

Having filled the three key posts

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 1)

COORDINATION IS PERFECTED BY NEW MOVES

Complete Harmony of Command and Administration Secured by Appointments

NATION'S UNITY CERTAIN

Together With Cabinet Changes, Government Structure Is Further Solidified

In order that the closest possible coordination of command with administration may be effected, Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister and Munitions Minister General Hideki Tojo has been appointed Chief of the Army General Staff and Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Chief of the Navy General Staff. This is the first time that such a unity between command and administration has been achieved in the persons of the Cabinet Ministers in the whole history of modern Japan.

Prime Minister Tojo proceeded to the Imperial Palace at 2 p.m. Monday after receiving Imperial sanctions on these changes and was personally appointed Chief of the Army General Staff by the Throne. The War and Navy Ministries then issued communiques on the Imperial appointments.

Perfect coordination and harmony between the War, Navy and Munitions Ministries and the Army and Naval General Staffs have been rendered secure by these appointments, assuring epochal strengthening of both command and administration in the process. The phenomenal increase in aircraft production that is the first prerequisite to unfailing victory will be made doubly sure through this unification of strategy and government, coupled with the placing of able and experienced men in the posts of Finance, Agriculture and Commerce, and Communications and Transportation Ministers.

Hitherto Prime Minister Tojo as concurrently War and Munitions Ministers has maintained an organic relationship with the command system of the State through the Imperial Headquarters Liaison Conference but with his appointment as Chief of the Army General Staff and Navy Minister Shimada as Chief of the Navy General Staff command and administration will be welded together as never before.

It is noted that in the United States, President Roosevelt, as commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy, is being assisted by Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to the President, while Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, General George Marshall, Chief of Staff, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox and Admiral Joseph E. King, Chief of Naval Operations, attend to their respective branches of military and naval affairs under the commander-in-chief.

In Germany, Reichsfuehrer Hitler, is the supreme commander of the land, sea and air forces. Marshal Wilhelm Kefel, as Inspector-General of the National Defense Army and Chief of the Fuehrer's Headquarters, assist the Supreme Commander. Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, and Field-Marshal Franz Halder, Chief of General Staff, are in charge of their respective branches of military and naval affairs under the Supreme Commander.

The Soviet Union has appointed a National Defense Committee and Chairman of the People's Commissars and Defense Commissar Josef Stalin has become chairman of that committee with the rank of Generalissimo. Thus he is in charge of both command and defense administration. He is assisted by Admiral N. G. Kusnetzov, Commissar of the Navy, and Field-Marshal Vassilevski, Chief of General Staff.

No change has been made in the command system of Britain, Sir Edward W. N. Grigg, Secretary of State for War, Sir Alan T. Brooke, Chief of Imperial General Staff, Albert V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, First Sea Lord, remaining in parallel charge of their respective affairs.

At Meiji Shrine

General Hideki Tojo and Admiral Shigetaro Shimada who were appointed Chief of the Army General Staff and Chief of the Navy General Staff respectively on Monday, visiting the Meiji Shrine the same day.

FOE LOSES HEAVILY DURING LEIPZIG RAID

German Fighters See Through British Plan to Feign Attack On Berlin

Special

BERLIN, February 20.—The British raid on Leipzig early on Sunday morning in which the British bomber formations suffered the greatest losses was described here as "one of the biggest night air engagements of this war." The number of 83 four-engined bombers confirmed as downed so far by the German forces is considered here as proof that the tactics applied in this raid by the enemy were a failure.

The enemy bomber formations encountered weather conditions somewhat more favorable for defense than in former nights although it was emphasized by competent quarters here that it could not be said that weather conditions were definitely favorable for defense. Evidently feeling that this was so the British planes resorted to complicated trick tactics, culminating in a large-scale feigned attack on Berlin.

For a long time the British formations operated over the capital without any concrete intention to attack being recognizable. The deception and attempt to split up the large number of night fighters employed were futile. The German night fighters, on the contrary, again and again stubbornly attacked the bomber formations circling above the Reich capital and inflicted severe losses on them. During subsequent action also British losses increased considerably.

Meanwhile, informed quarters in Berlin pointed out that the constant strengthening of the German air defenses were making British terror raids extremely costly. They stressed that despite various diversionary maneuvers and raids by the British the Germans succeeded in putting their night fighters accurately on the trail of the enemy terror-flyers who attacked from a great height. The enemy could not develop a concentrated attack and suffered seriously while approaching the target.

A report from London, in the meantime, disclosed that the British confessed that their attempted "saturation raid" of Leipzig had cost them "unusually heavy losses" admitting the loss of 79 planes. No official reason was given to explain the "unusually heavy losses."

Kienow Raid Admitted

Domei

LISBON, February 20.—The Japanese Air Units bombed Kienow in Fukien Province, base of the American air force in China, on February 18, reports a Chungking dispatch.

LONDON RAID DETAIL GIVEN BY NEUTRALS

Swedish Correspondents Agree British Capital Hit Hard By Luftwaffe

Special

STOCKHOLM, February 20.—The British capital experienced the worst night since May, 1940, all Swedish correspondents report unanimously on the German air raid on London early on Saturday. The Sevenska Dagbladet correspondent reports that the German aircraft rained explosives, especially incendiaries which affected a remarkably wide area. The correspondent of the Dagens Nyhetar writes that a ring of fires illuminated the horizon of the city after the raid.

The intensity of the attack and its effects corroborated the viewpoint formerly voiced by official British circles that the Luftwaffe could carry out strong attacks against Britain any time that it wished. Of the devastating raid, the Svenska Dagbladet correspondent writes in detail, "The raid, which lasted about one hour, was a fantastic spectacle. London's sky was dotted with new stars which consisted of glaring flares, bursting shells and of bombers, which reflected silvery light when caught in the searchlights."

He continued, "The thunder of the defense must also be added. The anti-aircraft fire was so intense that at times it was impossible to make out individual guns, a constant roar lay over the city. This was made worse by the sharp clashing of shell splinters when they hit the roofs and the road, which mixed with the whizzing of the bombs and the hollow rumbling of collapsing houses and the roar of the German planes when they dive-attacked the balloon barrages."

The correspondent of the Aftonbladet described the scene in this manner: "Here one found a determined effort of setting fire to one city. Tons of incendiary bombs were dropped. Anti-aircraft artillery played the most violent fire one has ever seen in London and one could notice fires in all directions. The whole sky of the city was aflame with the flame bombs of the German bombers, exploding shells of anti-aircraft artillery and long beams of searchlights which tried to catch the German planes. British night fighters started fighting with the attacking planes but figures telling the number of German planes downed are not yet available."

Enemy Blind-Bombs Rome

Domei

BERLIN, February 19.—Anti-Axis air forces again conducted blind bombings on Rome on the night of February 18, according to a Rome dispatch.

ENEMY TROOPS IN ARAKAN ZONE ARE STRANDED

Commander of Seventh Division Flees Leaving Men to Face Annihilation

UNREST GRIPS TROOPERS

Foe Soldiers Isolated by Japanese at Ngakedauk Trying to Contact Comrades

Domei

UNDISCLOSED FRONT LINE BASE IN BURMA.—Having been pressed in the iron encirclement ring of the Japanese Forces at a base in Shinzaiwwa as the result of our speedy offensive operation in the Burma-India border area, Major-General C. Mesarappy, commander of the seventh division of the British-Indian army, which is now facing the fate of annihilation, is reported to have deserted, leaving his subordinates amid the clouds of gunfire.

Knowing this trend from before, Indian troopers as well as the African native soldiers have been enraged and the situation is assuming serious proportions. Furthermore, they are treated badly.

Under these circumstances, the anti-British sentiment among the Indian troopers and the African native soldiers is increasingly growing. These enemy troopers are reported to be seeking a chance for joining the Indian National Army, now marching for the emancipation of its motherland.

Enemy Troops Frantic

Domei

ISTANBUL, February 20.—The British-Indian troops on the Arakan front are now frantically struggling to retrieve their hopeless situation, according to a New Delhi dispatch.

The Indian troopers of the seventh division, who were isolated by the Japanese in the sector of Ngakedauk Pass, are desperately trying to make contact with their comrades, while a part of the British troops are striving for a connection with the seventh division from the outside, reports the same dispatch.

An offensive and defensive battle on the Arakan firing line is understood to be reaching its peak, the New Dehli report concluded.

A.P. SCRIBE POINTS OUT JAPANESE RESOURCES

Vast Rich Territory Under Nippon Control, Oregon Newspapermen Informed

Special

LISBON, February 20.—Asserting that "the size of the territory under the control of the Japanese is almost beyond belief," Ray Cronin, former chief of the Associated Press bureau in Manila, told the annual Oregon press conference on Saturday that a ten-year war in the Pacific was possible, according to a dispatch from Eugene, Oregon.

Cronin said, "We traveled one month by boat just to get outside the territory under the control of the Japanese. In that area, the Japanese have vast resources of rubber, foodstuffs, copper and oil. We have given them two years to develop these resources."

MINISTERS ASSUME POSTS

Goto, Ishiwata, Uchida Take Over Offices From Predecessors

The transfer of office of the Transportation and Communications portfolio from Yoshiaki Hatta to Minister Keita Goto was held at 10 a.m., Monday, at the Minister's office. The new Minister delivered words of greetings to the sectional and divisional heads of his Ministry, which met in the main conference room of the Ministry.

Meanwhile, the transfer of office of the Finance portfolio from Okinori Kaya to Sotaro Ishiwata was held at 10:20 a.m. on the same day at the Minister's office. Minister Ishiwata delivered his first address to the high officials on the same morning.

Also, the office of the Agriculture and Commerce portfolio was officially transferred from Tatsunosuke Yamazaki to Shinya Uchida at 11 a.m. on the same day at the Minister's office at which time the new Minister delivered his first address to the sectional and divisional heads of his Ministry.

NIPPON UNITS REPULSE ENEMY ATTACKING TRUK ISLANDS AREA; BLAST 2 CRUISERS AND CARRIER

Foe Admits Attack By Japanese Units In Cape Gumbi Area

Japanese Land Units twice launched a vigorous night attack against the American troops in the area of Cape Gumbi on New Guinea Island on February 18, the anti-Axis headquarters in the Southwestern Pacific announced in its communique on Sunday, according to a Melbourne report reaching Lisbon and relayed by the Mainichi.

Imperial Headquarters Discloses Results of Furious Fighting

54 PLANES DOWNED

One of Two Cruisers Sunk is Probably a Battleship, Communique Says

Fighting courageously, Imperial Army and Navy Units in the Truk Islands area repulsed an enemy task force which came attacking the islands, and in the fighting that ensued sank two enemy cruisers, one of them probably a battleship, damaged an aircraft carrier and another warship of unidentified category, and shot down more than 54 planes, it was disclosed in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 4 p.m. on Monday.

Attesting to the furious fighting that took place, the communique said that the loss on our side was two cruisers, three destroyers, 13 transports and 120 planes lost in addition to some damage to ground establishments.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
4 p.m. February 21

"Fighting bravely against an enemy task force which came attacking the Truk Islands, Imperial Army and Navy Units in the said area repulsed it.

"In this battle, the Japanese Units sank two enemy cruisers, (one of them probably a battleship), damaged an aircraft carrier and a warship of unidentified category and shot down more than 54 airplanes.

"Our side also lost two cruisers, three destroyers, 13 transports and 120 planes in addition to some damage caused to the establishments on the ground."

Strategic Position Protected

As was announced by the Imperial Headquarters on February 18, an enemy task force repeatedly air-raided the Truk Islands since the morning of February 17, following their assault on the Marshall Islands. Up to the morning of February 18, the number of the attacking enemy carrier-based planes aggregated several hundred. Intercepting this numerically superior invaders, the Japanese Army and Navy Units have been valiantly counter-attacking them, solidly protecting our strategic position.

Revealing the brilliant war results achieved by our Forces, the Imperial Headquarters' communique yesterday disclosed that the enemy task force was eventually repulsed after the death-defying and dauntless battle fought by the Japanese Sea Eagles as well as the ground units of the Army and Navy Forces which downed numerous enemy aircraft.

The Japanese Navy Air Units advanced and stormed into the formation of the foe task force and sank two enemy cruisers (one of them probably a battleship) and also damaged an aircraft carrier on February 17 when a powerful enemy task force with plane carriers as the mainstay came attacking in the morning.

On February 19 the Imperial Naval Air Units gave a hot chase to this task force, damaging and setting ablaze one warship of unidentified category.

From February 17 to February 13, more than 54 enemy aircraft were shot down by the Japanese Forces, which lost two cruisers, three destroyers, 13 transports and 120 planes during the same period.

Partial Damage Admitted

Domei

LISBON, February 20.—Admitting part of the damage incurred by the American task force in its attack on the Truk Islands, the United States Pacific Fleet headquarters made the following piecemeal revelation, according to a Pearl Harbor cable:

"The American force in its attack of the Truk Islands sank two Japanese light cruisers, three destroyers and 11 transports. The American force lost 17 airplanes and had one warship damaged."

HONGKONG REVIEWS 2 YEARS PROGRESS

Healthy Advance Noted in Commerce and Industry; Farm Output Increases

Domei

HONGKONG, February 19.—Two years since the creation of the Japanese Government-General in Hongkong on February 20, 1942, the former Crown Colony has witnessed remarkable progress in all phases of commercial, industrial and economic activities.

Under the rational guidance of Japanese experts the former foothold of British imperialism is now completely reborn as an important center of Greater East Asia with self-sufficiency being speedily attained.

Particularly noteworthy has been the complete rejuvenation of industrial production with special stress on manufacturing munitions materials which is indispensable for bolstering fighting strength.

Efforts are being exerted by administrators as well as industrialists toward high rationalized productivity as well as maximum utilization of raw materials in order to cope with the limited supply of raw materials. More than 10 shipyards are now devoted to the construction of numerous vessels, partly with materials obtainable on site.

Marked progress also is being noted in the production of manila rope, cement, alcohol and nails. Production is also steadily rising in other daily necessities and such as tobacco, matches, confectionary and sugar while the supply of gas and electricity is meeting general demand.

Chinese Play Vital Role

Both raw and frozen fish are being supplied in abundance to 800,000 citizens while dairy products such as milk and butter are fast becoming important trade items. In the meanwhile small industrial plants under Chinese management are playing a vital role in the industrial recovery of Hongkong.

Already more than 800 Chinese factories have resumed operation and the hum and whirl of machinery are reassuring notes enlivening the daily life of Hongkong citizens. It is the visible proof of the bright prospect lying before Hongkong as an industrial center.

Agriculture which was almost completely neglected by the British is receiving due and keen attention by the Japanese Administration. In accordance with carefully studied plans, agricultural output is being bolstered as an important factor for the attainment of self-sufficiency in foodstuffs. For this purpose arable land is being expanded while improvement in agricultural plants, creation of new irrigation facilities as well as production of fertilizers are progressing rapidly.

Native farmers are being educated by Japanese agricultural experts with encouraging results.

Already Hongkong has produced rice forming a sizable part of the ration which is being supplied to the citizens. In view of the noteworthy results achieved during the two years since the establishment of the Government-General here in both industrial and agricultural operations, Hongkong citizens are expecting still more noteworthy achievements in the coming year under the able guidance of Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, Governor-General of Hongkong.

Meanwhile it was officially revealed that the Government-General has decided to lift wartime emergency restrictions hitherto imposed on transactions and shipments of materials as from February 20. It

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CABINET BOLSTERED BY PARTIAL CHANGE

More Daring Execution of Policy Seen by Reshuffle Effected on Saturday

The lightning reshuffle effected in the Cabinet by Prime Minister Tojo on the night of February 19 was calculated to assure a greater resilience in the exercise of political powers, a more daring execution of policy, fresh air and added vitality, according to Domei.

The new Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata, Agriculture and Commerce Minister Shinya Uchida and Transportation and Communications Minister Keita Goto, completed taking over the affairs of the respective Ministries from the outgoing Ministers during Monday morning. The people, prepared for the decisive war ahead, have received the Cabinet changes with new expectations in the renovating capacity of the Government, in new measures for the assurance of victory.

In September last year, the Government established a system for unfailing victory, undertaking a general mobilization of the Army, Navy, Government and the people. The Cabinet adopted an Emergency National Administrative Operation Program, which revolves about the following three points:

(1) Close coordination of command and administration;

(2) Establishment of a decisive structure at home and

(3) Prompt and active diplomacy.

In regard to the establishment of a decisive war structure, measures have been quickly adopted and steadily enforced in accordance with a National Structure Strengthening Program to increase war production by leaps and bounds, especially aircraft production, to establish self-supply and self-sufficiency in foodstuffs for both Japan and Manchoukuo and thoroughly to strengthen home defense. The creation of the Munitions Ministry and the establishment of the Agriculture and Commerce and of the Transportation and Communications Ministers have been undertaken with those purposes in view. With the structural basis completed, it remained to infuse new life into the personnel. The appointment of the three men, enjoying long experience in their respective fields and noted for executive ability, is expected to go far toward strengthening the political powers of the Cabinet.

High Tribute Paid Sugiyama, Nagano

(Continued From Page 1)

in the Army of Minister of War, Inspector-General of Military Education and Chief of the Army General Staff, Field-Marshal Sugiyama is eminently fitted to guide the war policy of the country as a member of the Supreme War Council of Field-Marshals and Fleet-Admirals, the supreme defense advisory organ to the Throne.

Paid Tribute to Nagano

By demonstrating Japan's naval strength since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Fleet-Admiral Osami Nagano gave the Anglo-Americans and the other anti-Axis nations the real lesson: "The Japanese Navy is to be feared." He retires in favor of Admiral Shimada in order to advise the Throne from a broader standpoint as a member of the Supreme War Council of Field-Marshals and Fleet-Admirals.

As a former Minister of the Navy and Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, the Fleet-Admiral is extremely versatile. At the London Naval Conference of 1935, he tackled the British and American delegates and made his presence definitely felt. Upon his return home from the conference, he was made Navy Minister in the Okada Cabinet in the spring of 1936. In the following year, he went out to sea as Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet. At the end of the same year, he was made Supreme War Councillor. In April, 1941 he was appointed to assume direction of the Naval General Staff in succession to His Imperial Highness Fleet-Admiral Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi. He was admitted to the Supreme War Council of Field-Marshals and Fleet-Admirals in June last year.

Broad-minded and considerate, he has a capacity for friendship. There is something in his imposing physique that attracts. At the age of 65, he retains youth-surpassing sprightliness. With his rich experience, admirable courage and fertile resourcefulness he has rendered a signal service in the supreme guidance of our naval operations for fully three years—a service that is richly deserving of a place in the naval annals of the country.

His Majesty Appoints Army Chief of Staff

(Continued from Page 1)

of the War Ministry in March 1937. After the China Affair broke out, he was active on the North China front as a unit commander. In October 1940, he was appointed Supreme Commander of the South China Army, succeeding Commander Rikichi Ando, and was in command of the South China Army after its advance into North French Indo-China. In July 1941, as Chief of Staff under General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Forces in China, he undertook the disposal of the China Affair. He was raised to the rank of General in August 1942. At the same time he was appointed Commander of the Central Army.

As his career shows, General Ushiroku was in the councils of the central authorities of military administration. He was active on the first line on the spot for four years and 11 months. He exercised his ability in the disposal of the China Affair. At the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia he saw to it that there was no cause for anxiety about the southern war front. The wealth of experience possessed by him causes us to hope great things of him in his new office of Vice-Chief of the Army General Staff.

S. BORNEO PERFECTS DEFENSE STRUCTURE

All Islanders Cooperate Fully With Authorities; Industrial Setup Sees Progress

Domei

BANJERMASIN, February 20.—Through the all-out cooperation of the native inhabitants with the Japanese, not only has the defense of South Borneo been greatly tightened, but a most epochal progress has been witnessed in every sphere of life.

Influenced by the Navy Administration and by the iron determination of the Japanese Forces to carry on the war to final victory, the native inhabitants now embrace an unswerving faith in the Japanese, willingly endeavoring to tighten the defense of the island.

The defense corps which was inaugurated last year in Banjermasin, is busily engaged in various activities, delivering urgent messages, and participating in air-raid defense maneuvers, etc.

Note only the defense corps, but the masses, too, are manifesting their ardent desire to cooperate with the Japanese by maintaining strict observance of light control. The fire-brigade, the youth corps and middle school boys are undergoing rigid training.

Particularly noteworthy, in this connection, are the activities of the South Development Service Corps which are to be found in every district. The members of the corps are daily training themselves in anticipation of emergencies.

Not only are the people of South Borneo cooperating whole-heartedly with the Japanese in the defense of the island, but they are also offering their unstinted service to the Japanese in the tapping of the hitherto hidden underground treasures. With the successful development of such underground resources as coal, iron, petroleum, and diamonds, South Borneo has been transformed into a most important supplier of war materials. Due to the introduction of superior Japanese technique, the total output of these minerals has already reached ten times the amount produced in pre-war days.

In the production of coal an enormous increase in output has been realized through the full utilization of modern methods. Moreover, with the building of many iron foundries and factories, the whole island has become widely industrialized. Diamonds are being mined in ample quantities, particularly in southwestern and central Borneo.

In line with the plan for building more than 10 times the number of ships constructed last year, marshy areas have been converted into shipbuilding yards, and the shipbuilding industry is now in full swing.

Upon the completion of the necessary factories, other industrial activities such as the manufacturing of cement, soap, oil products, and rubber goods, will also be undertaken shortly.

Thus, in response to wartime requirements, South Borneo is forging ahead in all spheres of industry.

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CRIPPS' FINE WORDS IGNORED BY INDIANS

Foe's Failure to Explain Successive Defeats Adds to Anti-British Feeling

The predicament in which the British forces in Burma have been placed with the occupation of Taung Bazaar by the Japanese has been unwittingly admitted in a radio speech by Lieutenant-General Wilfred G. Lindell, Chief of the British Military Administration in India, when he urged the necessity of various improvements in order to convert India into a solid base for launching offensives, according to a Rangoon dispatch to the Mainichi dated February 16.

The British Government had already reluctantly admitted the defeat on the fourth day of the Central Legislative Assembly session which opened in Delhi on February 7. The session, furthermore, brought to light the chaotic conditions existing in the Indo-Burmese border area, according to information from well-informed circles in Rangoon.

While bragging bombastically of the early recapture of Burma, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeast Asia, had been making frantic efforts to increase the production of munitions by building 498 factories in India during the period between June and November of last year. Furthermore, in line with the scheme to strengthen the headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in Southeast Asia, he massed an enormous number of troops including mechanized units along the border area. No doubt it was his plan to launch a major offensive against the Japanese Forces in that area as the first step toward regaining Burma.

In the course of Lindell's radio speech it was pointed out that seven things in particular required immediate consideration, namely:

1. The construction of an ample storehouse for foodstuffs and a munitions depot in India, and the expansion of harbor facilities in order to facilitate the transportation of troops.
2. There must be stationed in India forces much greater in strength than the British Expeditionary Forces which were dispatched to France.
3. A sufficient supply of foodstuffs, that is, 400 tons for each division, must be provided.
4. Some means must be contrived which will enable India to contribute still more to the war efforts in the way of manpower, machinery and war materials.
5. The Indian shoe manufacturing industry must be further expanded so as to be able to cope with the mounting demand by both military and civilian circles.
6. The coal and cement shortage problem must be quickly solved and transportation facilitated.
7. The completion of the fortification of the northwestern sector of India must be rushed so that it will serve as an efficient base for the anti-Axis forces.

Despite the desperate British efforts to cajole the Indians by holding aloft the revised Cripps' proposals, anti-British feeling is daily spreading among the masses. The Indian National Congress, whose leaders were incarcerated by the British authorities, has refused to submit to British suppression and is determinedly adhering to the anti-British resolutions passed on August 8 last year. In fact, the activities of the Indian National Congress have assumed more vigor with the increase of the anti-British element in the Indian Central Legislative Assembly.

Regarding the arrest last year of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Indian woman leader, who has been temporarily released due to illness, Home Minister Sir Reginald Maxwell justified the action by declaring that not only had Mrs. Naidu insisted on following the anti-British resolutions, but she had also obstructed the general drifting-away of the Indian masses from the National Congress, and, therefore it was of urgent necessity to remove her from contact with the public.

In this connection Mohammed Yamin Khan of the Muslim League, who is not on friendly terms with the National Congress, scathingly blasted the British coercive measures. It was also commented by a certain member of the Liberal party that Mrs. Sarojini had merely pointed out the contradictory measures of the British-Indian Government.

In the course of the Budget Committee meeting of the Assembly, a bill demanding the release of political criminals was submitted with the argument that it was a high-handed act on the part of the Government to have arrested and detained political criminals without a proper judicial procedure. The bill was supported by Abdul Karim who declared that there was no need to plead for British sympathy nor to withdraw the anti-British resolutions, thus manifesting the firm stand of the Indian National Congress. However, when approval was demanded by members of the Assembly, the matter was totally ignored by the Government resulting in a turbulent and restless atmosphere pervading the House.

On the third day of the session a bill was presented by Mohammed Yamin Khan requesting a thorough investigation of the Government's high-handed measures, taken under the guise of judicial prerogative, pointing out as an example the arrest of two lawyers entrusted with the task of taking care of political criminals under the National Defense Law.

On this, the Government authorities refrained from making any explanation, merely stating that the two lawyers had unlawfully effected liaisons between political criminals and members of the Indian National Congress. Furthermore, responsibility for the affair was evaded by the statement that the matter had been dealt with by the Provincial Government and not by the Central Government.

In spite of the Government's attitude, however, the bill was finally passed with a majority of 43 against 42, attesting to the influence of the National Congress still prevalent within the Assembly.

Due to the acute shortage of foodstuffs and other daily necessities, internal disturbances and restlessness are increasing daily, the shortage of manpower due to constant mobilization of labor for war efforts further aggravating the wretched social conditions.

The news was deliberately spread by the Government that some 360,000 tons of rice had been imported in 1943 and that Bengal Province alone had contributed 246,000 tons during the last four months. Furthermore, the public has been deluded with the statement that additional foodstuff supplies are forthcoming to feed the enormous number of anti-Axis troops stationed in India. However, the fact that an increasing number of Indians are daily dying of hunger attests to the utter falsity and callousness of the Government's statement.

Regarding other commodities, gasoline also is very scarce with the result that the supply to civilians has been stopped altogether, and quinine has disappeared completely from the market.

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NEW MONEY SETUP IS DUE FOR HWAIHAI

Payments Will Be Limited to C.R.B. Notes; To Transfer Control Over Post Offices

Domei

NANKING, February 19.—With the creation of Hwaihai Province in the former special Suhwai area, it has been decided to suspend the issuance of new Federal Reserve Bank notes in the same province as from March 1 and to limit all payments to Central Reserve Bank notes.

In consonance with this move, it was also decided to transfer the control over the seven post offices in the same area, which had so far been under the management of the North China General Postal Administration Bureau, to the Special Office in North China of the General Postal Administration Bureau of the Nanking Government's Construction Department.

The Japanese Embassy authorities, in a statement issued today, promised assistance in the execution of the new monetary and postal measures taken by the authorities of the newly-created Hwaihai Province.

The statement follows:

"While the National Government of China acknowledged the use of Central Reserve Bank notes in the Suhwai area as from December 1 last year at the ratio of F.R.B. ¥18 to C.R.B. ¥100, it has been decided to suspend the issuance of F.R.B. notes as from March 1.

"Simultaneously with this move, the control over the seven post offices, in the area will be transferred from the North China General Postal Administration Bureau to the Special Office in North China of the General Postal Administration Bureau of the Construction Department.

"It is a matter for congratulation that with this move, the readjustment of the monetary system in the Suhwai region has made a marked progress and, moreover, the long-pending question regarding postal administration has been solved.

"The Japanese Embassy is willing to give all-out support to the successful execution of the new set-up thereby to bolster the circulation of C.R.B. notes. We are determined to offer whole-hearted cooperation in accelerating the exchange of goods between North and Central China, thus to stablize the people's living and to bring about economic progress in the same area."

Akiyama Given New Post

Ryu Akiyama, First Secretary of the Embassy, has been appointed chief of the Fourth Section of the Planning Bureau, which was established by the Transportation and Communications Ministry to handle synthetic readjustments of its warehousing administration, it was announced by the Ministry on Monday.

Munitions Ministry Created

Domei

LISBON, February 20.—A new Munitions Ministry was established by the Fascist Republican Government of Italy today which will hereafter take over the duties of the Corporations Ministry and supervise the production of munitions supplies, it is reported from Milan.

Egyptians to Get Less Bread

Special

LISBON, February 19.—By a decree of the Egyptian Government, bread rations have been cut down in some districts of Egypt, according to a Cairo dispatch. The quality of bread has also dropped. The bread scarcity was traced to the fact that Egypt had to export 60,000 tons of grain to supply the anti-Axis troops in Malta and southern Italy.

Fukui Takes Additional Post

Tadao Fukui, chief of the Documentary Section of the Finance Ministry's General Affairs Bureau, was appointed to serve concurrently as chief of the Archives Section of the Secretariat of the same Ministry, it was announced by the same Ministry on Monday.

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Amalgamation Announcement

Effective February 1, 1944, Kanegafuchi Boseki K.K. and Kanegafuchi Jitsugyo K.K. were merged, and Kanegafuchi Kogyo K.K., which was newly established, will take over the entire business of both companies and endeavor to augment the productive capacity.

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TURKO-BRITISH TIES COMING TO NORMAL

Both Countries Said Making Efforts to Forget Recent Unpleasant Incident

Special

LISBON, February 20.—Turko-British relations which were under a certain strain caused by the departure of the British military mission from Ankara ten days ago are beginning to normalize in the opinion of certain diplomatic circles in Ankara, according to a report from the Turkish capital. The report said that the semi-official Turkish paper, Ulus, in an obviously inspired article on Friday already detached itself from the anti-British articles of certain Istanbul papers.

In the opinion of Ankara diplomatic circles, the British are also making efforts to have the incident forgotten. It is interpreted as a step in that direction that London called off its press campaign against Turkey after a few days. United States journalists in Ankara report that the British might resume discussions with the Turks as soon as material preconditions are established. The British Ambassador to Ankara, Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugesson, who is in London at the present is said to be working with the end in view.

Army Cadets Graduate

Graduation exercises for the Tokyo Preparatory Military Academy were held at the school in Ushigome-ku on Saturday in the presence of General Otozo Yamada, Inspector-General of Military Education, and others.

The Nagoya Preparatory Military Academy also held its graduation exercises at the school auditorium on Friday, according to a Nagoya report to Domei.

Hongkong Reviews 2 Years Progress

(Continued From Page 1)

will be recalled that the Governor-General promulgated a decree last year placing certain restrictions on transactions of important materials such as copper, iron, steel, generator carbide and scrap iron with the purpose of preventing smuggling in the areas under his jurisdiction.

On February 2 the Government-General lifted restrictions on transactions of textile materials including gunny sack, matrush, cotton yarn and others in the same area. With these changes it is expected that future transactions will be carried out with efficiency.

Mother of Ex-Minister Dies

Mrs. Itsu Hatta, mother of Yoshiaki Hatta, former Transportation and Communications Minister, passed away on Sunday at the advanced age of 87 at her residence in Hongo-ku. Funeral services will be held on February 24 at the Aoyama Funeral Hall according to Buddhist rites.

Relieved as Adviser

Minister Keita Goto was relieved from his post as Cabinet Adviser in view of his new appointment as Minister of Transportation and Communications, it was announced on Saturday.

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INDIANS HERE HOLD BIG FREEDOM RALLY

Representatives From Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe Meet at Myohoji Temple

Over fifty Indian residents from Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka and Kobe participated in an Independence Prayer Rally on Monday at 2:30 p.m. at the Myohoji Temple, Suginami-ku, led by Rash Behari Bose, Supreme Adviser to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind.

After bowing in the direction of the Imperial Palace and offering silent prayers to the souls of departed Japanese and Indian soldiers, all representatives joined in the singing of the Japanese and Indian national anthems.

Prayers were then offered by the High Priest of Myohoji Temple, by Rastrapal Sandilyayana and by Rash Behari Bose, the text of Rash Behari Bose's prayer, in English, being as follows:

"I, Rash Behari Bose, on behalf of the Indians assembled here, humbly and profoundly thank Providence for the first significant victory conferred on our heroic soldiers who have begun their freedom struggle on the Arakan front with the mighty and powerful cooperation of our Japanese allies.

"Since our defeat in the first War of Independence in 1857 our enemy, Britain, disarmed our nation and subjected our people to untold humiliation and misery. For 86 years, our nation, once the torchbearer of Asia's culture and civilization, was reduced to the most miserable plight of illiteracy, poverty and want. For 86 years hundreds of thousands of our compatriots have died on the battlefield in an attempt to oust the enemy from the soil of India. Today their labors have borne fruit and their sacrifices rewarded.

"With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, India's long-awaited opportunity at last presented itself. Taking advantage of this God-sent opportunity, our 3 million countrymen in East Asia have risen as one man. A powerful and intrepid army has been raised from among the Indians in East Asia, pledged to 'do or die' on the field of battle with 'on to Delhi' the only slogan on their lips. With invincible Japan as our ally, our Indian National Army is determined to march forward to hoist the Flag of Freedom in the capital of India.

"The final phase of the struggle for freedom has at last begun, and in the first encounter with the enemy our soldiers, burning with patriotism and zeal and with the powerful cooperation of our Japanese comrades-in-arms, have scored a significant victory on the Arakan front. As our struggle for freedom progresses, and as our brave and dauntless soldiers press forward, we pray that the benignant Providence will bless them with victory after victory, routing the enemy from the soil of India and securing for the 380 millions of our countrymen the freedom and prosperity of which they have been deprived for two centuries.

"May the benignant Lord Buddha bless our prayers uttered today in his holy name."

Greetings by Rash Behari Bose, M. Ramamurti of Tokyo, D. I. Mahtani of Yokohama and S. Manghanmal of Kobe followed, after which the singing of Umiyukaba and cheers for Japan and India marked the end of the ceremonies.

At 4:30 p.m. the members held another gathering, at the Matsumotoro, Hibiya, to discuss various matters in connection with the recent happenings on the Arakan front. Figures of the amounts collected toward the Azad Hind Fund were read out by the regional representatives of Tokyo, Yokohama and Kobe. Expressing great satisfaction at the results of the drive, Rash Behari Bose exhorted all present to exert still greater efforts to send out both men and funds to help this last fight for freedom.

Before the meeting closed the following resolution was passed:

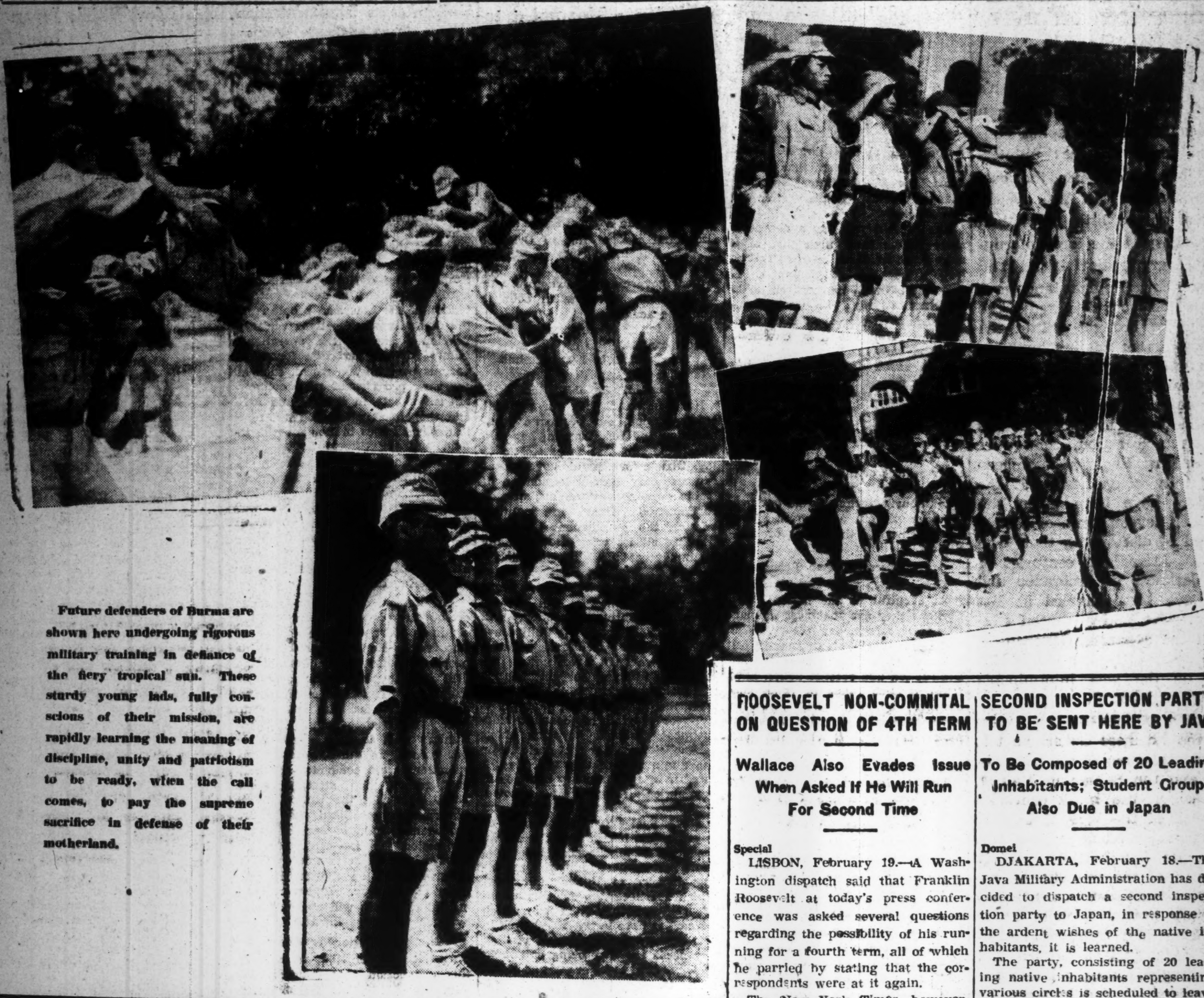
"On this auspicious day of the commemoration of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, we Indian residents of Japan here assembled express our profound sense of joy and gratification over the significant victory scored by the Azad Hind Fouj, in cooperation with the Japanese Forces, on the Arakan front, in the first armed encounter with our enemy, Britain. We Indians humbly record our deep sense of gratitude and appreciation for the heroism, valor and patriotism of our brave warriors who have initiated our struggle with the enemy. The enemy is panic-stricken and is therefore vainly seeking to deceive the Indian people with his characteristic wily propaganda. On the other hand, a wave of joy and hope has spread over the length and breadth of India as the news of victorious advance of the Indian National Army has reached the ears of the Indian people.

"Today, we reaffirm our firm determination to stand solidly by our leader, Nethaji Subhas Chandra Bose, and to offer any and every form of sacrifice for the victorious advance of the Indian National Army until the enemy is ousted from the soil of India and the Flag of Freedom is unfurled atop the Red Fortress at Delhi.

"Chalo Delhi! Chalo Delhi!"

It has been decided that the twenty-first day of each month will be set aside by all Indians in East Asia as Provisional Government Day and celebrations will be held accordingly.

Young Burma in Training



Future defenders of Burma are shown here undergoing rigorous military training in defiance of the fiery tropical sun. These sturdy young lads, fully conscious of their mission, are rapidly learning the meaning of discipline, unity and patriotism to be ready, when the call comes, to pay the supreme sacrifice in defense of their motherland.

PROSPERITY COMES TO SOEMBA ISLAND

Farmers Work Hard for Self-Sufficiency in Foodstuffs; Education Is Stressed

By a Domei Correspondent

SOEMBA ISLAND, February 18.—Your correspondent had the opportunity of visiting this neat little island of the Lesser Sunda Group of the East Indies and obtained from the Japanese Administrator who has been stationed here since the Nippon Forces occupied the isle, the latest developments in this "Pearl of the Tropics."

Soemba has an area of 26,490 square kilometers and is populated by 200,000 people who, today, epitomize the rebirth of the island.

Known for their frequent revolts against Dutch rule, the people of Soemba on April 4, 1942, rose in support of the Japanese Forces when they heard of their advance into the Southern Regions. One hundred and seventy young inhabitants actively cooperated with the Japanese Forces.

Hand Over Dutchmen

The Administrator disclosed the fact that the islanders had dispatched a messenger to the Nippon Forces in nearby Java to ask for the immediate advance of the Japanese troops into Soemba. With the occupation of the island by the Japanese, the inhabitants delivered up to them 15 Dutchmen whom they had arrested.

Continuing, the Administrator lauded the outstanding cooperation offered by the inhabitants to the Japanese since the occupation of the Island.

In all 665 villages, young men's corps have been organized, and the membership now totals 13,200, he said. With the introduction of Japanese agricultural methods of farming in the island, increased production of staple foodstuffs is steadily under way, he added, pointing out that the food increase plan for 1944 sets a 40 per cent increase in staple crop production.

The Administrator then disclosed that in the field of education, 20 more schools have been established in the island over and above the number existing at the time of the Dutch rule, so that today there are a total of 100 primary schools, two normal schools, one girls' high school and two agricultural schools.

In conclusion, it was said that in the realm of public enlightenment, neighborhood associations similar to those in Japan have been serving their purpose well since the time they were organized throughout the island.

Heading Toward Prosperity

Miles of paddyfields and fertile vegetable gardens, in which native farmers are seen busily working, attest to the fact that Soemba Island is now heading toward prosperity.

Prior to the War of Greater East Asia, Soemba's 200,000 people under Dutch rule simply whiled their time away day in and day out. They had no ambition to work hard in the fields or at raising livestock, and no attempts were made to attain self-sufficiency in foodstuffs.

However, with the arrival of the Japanese soldiers, who were openly welcomed as saviours, the native inhabitants were stirred from their lethargy and now prosperity appears to be just around the corner.

Ninety-nine per cent of the island's inhabitants are Soembanese. They subsist chiefly on corn and live in huts constructed from nippa and coconut trees.

Most interesting is their native attire. The costume of the people of the lower class consists simply of tree bark wrapped around the loins.

Soembanese girls have an irresistible charm, slim bodies and oblong faces characterized by upward curving eyes. Their heads are shaved quite high and their hair is tied in a topknot at the back of their heads.

Almost all of the native inhabitants, with the exception of the leaders who are educated to some extent, cannot read or write. They have no distinct religion, but worship images made of wood or rock.

The breeding of horses of the Arabian breed is a specialty on the island. Large numbers of water buffaloes and pigs are also raised.

ROOSEVELT NON-COMMITAL ON QUESTION OF 4TH TERM

Wallace Also Evades Issue When Asked If He Will Run For Second Time

Special

LISBON, February 19.—A Washington dispatch said that Franklin Roosevelt at today's press conference was asked several questions regarding the possibility of his running for a fourth term, all of which he parried by stating that the correspondents were at it again.

The New York Times, however, revealed that Henry Wallace, United States vice-president, revealed at his press conference on Thursday at Washington that he thought the majority of American soldiers favored Roosevelt's reelection. The New York Times quoted Wallace as saying, "I feel that the soldiers are very strong for the President, stronger than the general public." Wallace added that the common expression of soldier sentiment was "What the hell. We've got a war to win. Why not let the man go on and run the show."

Wallace said that Roosevelt had not told him whether he would be a candidate for the fourth term but Wallace added, "I think he is going to be elected again." As to his own candidacy for a second term, Wallace said "I am sitting on the lap of the gods."

SECOND INSPECTION PARTY TO BE SENT HERE BY JAVA

To Be Composed of 20 Leading Inhabitants; Student Group Also Due in Japan

Domei

DJAKARTA, February 18.—The Java Military Administration has decided to dispatch a second inspection party to Japan, in response to the ardent wishes of the native inhabitants, it is learned.

The party, consisting of 20 leading native inhabitants representing various circles is scheduled to leave here in the near future on a one-month inspection tour of Japan. It is recalled that the first inspection group from Java visited Japan last year.

Meanwhile, it is also learned that the second group of Javanese students will be sent to Japan soon. It is understood that the new group, comprising 18 students, will be selected from among graduates of high schools next month. The first party of 23 students was sent to Tokyo last June.

BALI FETES ANNIVERSARY

Sham Battles Mark Nippon Forces' Landing 2 Years Ago

19

Domei

SINGRADJA, February 19.—Realistic sham battles were fought by the Imperial Forces on the spot since dawn today in commemoration of the Japanese Forces' landing on Bali Island two years ago today.

At 10:30 a.m., the unveiling ceremonies of the monument for the soldiers who have fallen in the War of Greater East Asia were held with due ceremony in the presence of an X X Commander, other officers and representatives of the inhabitants. In the evening, a motion picture of the war was shown to the people.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1944

The Fires of Passion

The enemy shows no signs of letting up on his current propaganda campaign of accusing the Japanese of alleged atrocities. From fantastic stories of mistreatment of prisoners, a shift has now been made to equally fantastic stories of the starving of civilian internees. Refutations are available in abundance on every hand. There is no need to repeat them, for as far as the world at large is concerned, the false accusations of the Americans carry no weight anyway, and as far as the Americans themselves are concerned, truth is of no concern since their sole object is self-intoxication to whip up their own war frenzy.

But while these viciously slanderous lies about the Japanese may effectively serve the American leaders in their immediate purpose of stimulating their people's insane fighting fury, they might well ponder over the larger consequences of their mad policy—if they are at all capable of sane reflection. Deliberate fanning of the wild flames of hatred and passion may make their immediate task of stimulating morale easier for the time being, but the holocaust once let loose will inevitably tear out of control to entrap and destroy the pyromaniacs themselves.

The enemy should have learned the bitter lesson of the last World War. Then, as now, the British and the Americans let loose a torrent of inflammatory lies about alleged German atrocities. Then, as now, the general public was stimulated into working themselves up into a paroxysm of blind rage and unreasoning violence. "Exterminate the Huns!" and "Hang the Kaiser!" became their battle-cry. Lloyd George rode to easy political victory in the "khaki elections" on the wave of popular passion; Clemenceau tightened his grip on the political structure of his country with the vise of bigotry. But such leaders became men riding a tiger; they could not dismount without being themselves devoured.

The result was that when the time came to restore peace, as the time must come after every war, the blood-thirsty tiger of passion could not be controlled. Mass insanity demanded vindictive terms, extravagant conditions, which were as destructive to the victors as to the vanquished. Intelligent men in France, Britain, and America understood well enough from the beginning that the settlement of Versailles was unjust and unreasonable. They knew that its terms could never be enforced, that it would bring disaster to themselves as well as to its intended victims, that it would only make another war inevitable. They knew that Versailles was making the reconstruction of a peaceful world impossible, that the world was being condemned to the perpetuation of the hellish torments of Mars.

But the popular passion aroused by the wartime campaign of hate forced the statesmen against their better senses to frame a "peace" which killed all hopes for peace. The demand of the masses for unreasoned revenge pushed the leaders against their will into an arrangement which inexorably consigned their countries to another Armageddon.

Despite this tragic experience, however, the Anglo-American leaders have not learned their lesson. Once more, by their wild atrocity stories about the Japanese, they are unleashing the terrible monster of race prejudice, hatred, and revenge which will inevitably get out of hand. Then when the time comes to restore peace, as some day it must eventually come, when the time comes to reconstruct a decent world in which justice and enlightenment must prevail, it will be found that the roaring passions so irresponsibly let loose during the war had irretrievably destroyed among the masses the balance and reason by which alone a civilized world order can be restored.

The enemy leaders who wantonly fan the fires of this destructive force demonstrate by this very act that the whole world is in peril of extinction so long as they remain at large. They are the inalterable enemies of mankind who must be vanquished if civilization is to be saved for posterity.

Japan's Educational Policy Toward the South

No better, towering illustration of Japan's humanitarian policy toward the Southern Regions is provided than the sweeping, educational measures which she has uninterruptedly carried into effect since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Within a short space of only a little more than two years, she has carried the torch of education to nearly every major island and country in the Southern Regions and now, according to a dispatch from Singaradja, the island of Bali will be brought within the ever-widening glow of that flaming torch.

What nation at war today can show such distinctly constructive efforts for the amelioration of the welfare of the people in the occupied territories! Through Japan's prompt and determined action, the entire people of the Southern Regions have been given the opportunity of gathering at the Pierian wells; they have been given the golden means of self-development, of enriching their lives and of discovering their own latent capabilities. After long centuries of groping in the darkness of ignorance and illiteracy, they have been enabled at last through the progressive and advanced educational policy of the Japanese Government to march up the ramp of higher civilization and gaze down on the vast interminable vista of knowledge and power.

What a damning indictment the educational policy of the Japanese Government is of the ruthless colonial policy of the Dutch in the East Indies and the British in Malaya, Burma and India! In the bleak centuries before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the former masters of the countries in the Southern Regions had deliberately stunted the growth of the inhabitants' natural urge for educational development; they had destroyed their initiative, their innate progressive character and trampled roughshod over their rich, ancient culture and civilization. By dragging them all into the mire of mental stagnation and lethargy, by denying them knowledge which increases the virility and stamina of the people, their former rulers tried to plunder and despoil ruthlessly and lawlessly the countries which they had held in chains. Never in the long centuries of their domination did the welfare of their colonies enter into the consideration of the enemy nations. Only last week, the New Delhi correspondent of the News Chronicle gave ample proof that the enemy countries have not yet abandoned their cruel, cold indifference for the welfare of the peoples who have unfortunately come under their control, when British Viceroy of India, General Sir Archibald Wavell, turned down the proposal to inaugurate a system of compulsory and free education demanded by the Indian people.

The numerous educational institutions, ranging from primary schools to higher institutions of learning, which have been opened throughout Greater East Asia since the war began is a monument to Japan's reconstruction efforts in the war-stricken areas and a stirring manifestation of the lofty program envisioned in the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia to enhance the culture and civilization of the peoples of this region. Not only that, the establishment of so many schools in the various countries of Greater East Asia in such a brief period of time after the expulsion of the enemy from the Orient is the strongest refutation of the enemy's slanderous assertions that the people of the Southern Regions are incapable of that mental activity innate in a dynamic, rising race. The people of the Southern Regions are demonstrating today that they possess the power, spirit and energy needed in elevating their intellectual level, that now with the British and the Dutch ousted forever they can achieve the high literacy possessed by the peoples of Japan. It was only the policy of intellectual asphyxiation followed by their former rulers which prevented them from becoming a virile race. But now, with Japan's assistance, these countries are well on their way to the great dazzling vista awaiting them, the vista of hope, promise and happiness.

A Year Ago Today

February 22, 1943

In a telegram sent to Governor-General of India and Viceroy Lord Linlithgow, and Secretary for India, Lord Leopold S. Amery, the British Communist Party demanded the immediate release of Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders of the India National Congress and that negotiations be started with them for finding a way out of the current difficulties.

Two Years After--An Appraisal

Accomplishments in Philippines Are a Monument to Filipino Indomitability and Energy

By **LEON MA. GONZALES**
(From the Philippine Review)

Part I

A little over two years ago, war was brought to these shores. Little did we know or dream that in that short space of time, sweeping changes would profoundly alter our way of life.

The present war has a character more fundamental than that of a mere clash of arms between forces: it is a war also of ideologies. It is a war between two irreconcilable doctrines of faith. The effect, therefore, has been correspondingly cataclysmic. Well has it been termed a global war.

In a sense, the Philippines has been extremely lucky in that the war did not last long and was not on so gigantic a scale as it has been on the other battlefronts of the world. It is our good fortune that while the war is still raging in other sectors of the earth, peace has been restored in our country, allowing our government and our people to work out a program of reconstruction in the midst of hostilities.

Eventful Two Years

The last two years have been the most eventful in our national life. Perhaps they are the most momentous two years in our history. War and peace, the two extremes in human experience, have been our lot. Destruction and reconstruction have followed each other in rapid succession. So quick and sweeping have been the changes that the fateful day of 1941, when the guns first began barking, seems long ago in retrospect.

For we have made great strides since then. From the ruins of war we built; from chaos and anarchy we reconstructed. We might say with pardonable pride that our accomplishments within the last two years are a monument to Filipino indomitability and energy.

Our greatest achievement in this period of reconstruction, of course, is the realization of our age-old national aspiration: independence. For more than three centuries we labored for its attainment, first under Spain and later the United States—in vain. But that which we have shed so much blood for without its being attained has, under the aegis of Japan, been made a reality in the brief time of less than two years. After an almost interminable period of oppression, the Philippines is once more free. Could there be a greater achievement in the annals of a nation's history?

Our next greatest accomplishment lies in the field of government. In this particular respect, we have been more than merely successful. In the past regime, under the Philippine Executive Commission, and in the present, it has been our good fortune to have at the helm of our ship of state leaders of tried worth and merit. The success that we have so far achieved in the difficult field of government is a monument to their work. Most prominent and notable of them we might mention His Excellency, the President of the Philippines, Speaker Benigno S. Aquino, and Ambassador Jorge B. Vargas.

Peace and Order Insured

Peace and order has been insured. Except for sporadic and disorganized attempts of some lawless elements taking advantage of the situation, general peace conditions have been good. Guerrillas and other misguided elements have from time to time come down from their hiding places in the mountains to surrender. Thousands of these once destructive components of our body social are this very moment engaged in gainful pursuits, contributing their measure toward the restoration of normalcy.

The entire machinery of government has been streamlined. A number of offices that are not considered essential during these times have been abolished and new ones created instead. The newly-created Foreign Ministry and the Food Control Administration office are indicative of our government's responsiveness to the changing needs of the time.

Changes and innovations in the government have been designed to simplify without impairing the efficiency of the governmental machinery. Thus, we can say without fear of contradiction that while our governmental outlay has been decreased very considerably, the efficiency of our government has not been prejudiced. As a matter of fact, it would seem now that the government is the better for the weeding out of many political lameducks and deadwood in its organic body.

Another achievement is the ability of the government to readjust itself to the conditions imposed by the times, and to suit the idiosyncrasies of our people. Our present governmental set-up, where the executive branch of government has been entrusted with power never heretofore entrusted to it is, to my way of thinking, a distinct accomplishment. So much of what the government did in the past was an aping of Occidental government virtues and vices, without taking into account the particular needs of the country and of the condition of the times. We had a government along Occidental pattern for an Oriental people. The incongruity of the situation is thus apparent. In the present governmental structure, our leaders have wisely taken counsel from the adage,

For forms of government let
fools contest.
That which is best administered is best.

Economic Rehabilitation

Hand in hand with our political reconstruction, our economic rehabilitation and readjustment has also been going on. It is axiomatic to say that a successful government can rest only upon a foundation of stable economy. Conscious of this fundamental tenet in political science, the government has been bending all its efforts towards the attainment of a stable self-sufficient economy.

Much of the rehabilitation work and readjustment that will have to be made in Philippine economy will begin with the soil. The Philippines is largely an agricultural country. Much of what she needs can be obtained by utilizing her virgin lands and making them yield the utmost.

At the present time, there is a five-year program of economic readjustment designed to bring about self-sufficiency after that period. For the attainment of this objective, a number of revolutionary changes in our agriculture are being effected. Emphasis is no longer placed upon our principal export crops, such as sugar, copra, hemp, and tobacco. On the other hand, the land, labor and capital from these industries are being diverted to other industries which are necessary for attainment of self-sufficiency. Crops which heretofore have never been raised in this country but which are vital to our needs are now being cultivated in what used to be sugar and tobacco lands.

The stepping-up of production of essential commodities is now bearing fruit. A survey of the aggregate production of palay in 21 provinces for the crop year 1942-1943 places the estimated production at 41 million cavanes. The corresponding production for the preceding crop year is 32 million. Last year's production represents an increase of some 8 million cavanes.

Growth of Cotton Excellent

The growth of cotton in the various provinces is excellent, according to the observation of the Cotton Growers Association. For purposes of the cotton industry, an area of nearly 54,000 acres has been allocated to it. Up to the present, 25 per cent of the said area has been sown. Cotton will be rotated with rice and corn in the said area. With the development of cotton culture in this country, cotton is expected to supplant sugar as a major crop in the Philippines in the ensuing years.

Under the guidance and supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, work on the five-year program is progressing satisfactorily. It is to be hoped that when the five-year period expires, we shall have attained our long-cherished economic goal of self-sufficiency.

Business conditions in the country have generally been promising. This fact is reflected in the statistics of last year and the preceding months.

A significant fact about Philippine business is that retail trade, once a monopoly of the Chinese, has been recaptured by the Filipinos. Because of the organization of the Federation of Filipino Retailers' Association, the Filipinos, according to the Director of Commerce, "have succeeded in wresting the country's retail business from the hands of aliens."

The Federation of Filipino Retailers' Association has a capiatl stock of 4,000,000 pesos. Altogether, including Manila, it has branches in 501 municipalities and cities, with a total of 17,573 retailers. It was first organized in February 1942. The total sale for April was only 399,943.19 pesos. The monthly sale as of October, last year, reached the sum of 1,095,000 pesos representing an increase of almost three times the April total.

Industry Grows

Industrial establishment have likewise reported considerable increases in trade. In March 1942, there were only 13 establishments reporting a total sale of 790,000 pesos. The latest figures on the same matter are for July 1943. In that month, a total of 1,205 establishments reported a sale of almost 5 million pesos. The total sale for July represented an increase of about six times over that of March one year ago.

The steady climb toward stability in business is reflected by the number of corporations and partnerships and the paid-up capital thereof. The records show that the first establishment was registered in April of 1942, with a capitalization of 800 pesos. At the close of the year, a total of 119 corporations and or partnerships were registered, with a total capitalization of 2,075,000 pesos. These figures were further augmented last year. Up to September of 1943, 436 establishments had already registered, with a total capitalization of 15,702,000 pesos. Fifteen million pesos represent a big leap from 800 pesos eighteen months ago. These figures, by the way exclude non-stock corporations.

(To Be Concluded)

MARSHALL OPERATIONS COSTLY TO U.S.

Undertaken to Divert Attention From Domestic Complications

By **SHUNJI NAKAI**
Written for the Nippon Times

No one is more appreciative of the worthlessness of the American operations in the Marshall Group than Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander of the United States Pacific Fleet.

Why then did Admiral Nimitz undertake such gigantic operations against these islands in the mid-Pacific? The answer is very simple. The object of these foolhardy moves was to deviate the attention of the American people from the domestic complications recently developed due to the operational failures of the anti-Axis forces in various parts of the world, such as the slow progress of their counter-offensives both in Europe and Asia and the amazing toll of the American naval losses in Bougainville Island and the Gilbert Group. Because of these, an increasingly critical attitude has been manifested by the American public against President Roosevelt and his war leaders, placing them in a difficult position. Moreover, virtual mountains of problems stand in the way of the prosecution of America's war of imperialistic designs.

All these domestic complications are bound to have dire effects on the coming fourth-term election of Roosevelt. He must impress his people by some marked feat in the field of battle, whether it be real or imaginary. Thus, the costly operations against the Marshall Group were undertaken by Admiral Nimitz's fleet to gain a negligible war result. In other words, these operations were conducted for political rather than strategic aims. Thus, it is that the United States Government mobilized its entire propaganda force in spreading the impression that the capture of the Kuezyerin coral reefs would give a decisive effect on the future progress of the war. However, coolheaded observers will not be fooled by such deceptive words.

Nimitz Admits Impotency

And it is interesting to note in this connection that Admiral Nimitz himself realizes the insignificant value of the Marshall operations as indicated by his own words. Following his inspection trip of the Pacific, he declared at his headquarters in Pearl Harbor that the Japanese cannot be defeated by sea fighting alone and that he must have a strong attacking base in China. He also stated that it is no secret that the American troops will attempt landings along the Chinese coast and challenge any Japanese resistance.

We may say that Admiral Nimitz exposed the impotency of the American navy. His statements circumscribe his own naval power, and amount to a confession of American weakness. It should be noted that he made a stupendous sacrifice to capture a small island in the Marshall Group, and that he had to concentrate as formidable a naval force as possible in preparation for the operations. For 29 days since January 3, his fleet threw away hundreds of thousands of tons of steel into the sea. Moreover, one of his cruisers was sunk and two badly damaged in addition to the sinking of two destroyers. With such incredible losses, the United States has gained almost nothing of real strategic value.

It is a pity that Admiral Nimitz has no confidence of any success in naval warfare against Japan.

Fruits of Wisdom

It was pride that changed angels into devils; it is humility that makes men as angels.—Augustine.

* * *

Censure pardons the ravens, but rebukes the doves.—Juvenal.

* * *

Criticism often takes from the tree caterpillars and blossoms together.—Richter.

* * *

It is well to be up before daybreak, for such habits contribute to health, wealth and wisdom.—Aristotle.

* * *

Those who educate children well are more to be honored than even their parents, for these only give them life, those the art of living well.—Aristotle.

Ethics of East Asia's New Order

Ideals for Which Japan Fights Are Set Forth in the Joint Declaration

By **DR. KUMAJI YOSHIDA**
(From the Teiyu Rinrikai Rinri Koenshu)

Every one is well aware that the object of the War of Greater East Asia is the establishment of a new order. This is clearly set forth by the Imperial Rescript which was promulgated at the time of the declaration of war upon the United States and Britain on December 8, 1941. The concluding part of the Rescript declares "Our Empire for its existence and self-defense has no other recourse but to appeal to arms and to crush every obstacle in its path." In another Imperial Rescript granted to the Imperial Army and Navy it is stated that war was declared on the United States and Britain for the existence and defense of the Empire and in order to establish permanent peace in East Asia.

Thus, the War of Greater East Asia is a war of self-defense for this nation.

The Imperial Rescript also declares:

"To insure the stability of East Asia and to contribute to world peace is the far-sighted policy which was formulated by Our Great Illustrious Imperial Grandsire and Our Great Imperial Sire succeeding Him, and which We lay constantly to heart. To cultivate friendship among nations and to enjoy prosperity in common with all nations has always been the guiding principle of Our Empire's foreign policy."

It is natural for man to desire peace. But the peace professed by the United States and Britain, meant the maintenance of the status quo which, in turn, meant the keeping up of the old world order based on their self-interests and privileges. For this reason, although they spoke of liberty and equality, they oppressed and exploited other peoples without shame, regarding themselves to be Gods chosen people, endowed with a natural right to treat others with discrimination. The policy of subjugating the Indians carried out by such British imperialists as Hastings and Clive, and the brutal destruction of the aborigines of New Zealand are blots in the history of the human race.

Hits Inhuman Acts

It was in reference to the inhuman stand of the Anglo-American nations that the following quotation of the Imperial Rescript on the declaration of war was directed:

"Eager for the realization of their inordinate ambition to dominate the Orient, both America and Britain, giving support to the Chungking regime, have aggravated the disturbances in East Asia."

Thus, there is an irreconcilable difference between our ideas of universal brotherhood of mankind and the inordinate ambitions of the Anglo-Saxons in East Asia. The existence of our nation was a formidable obstacle in the path of the realization of their imperialistic designs, and for this reason they were watching for an opening for attacks on our country. In accordance with this avowed purpose, as soon as the China Affair broke out, they gave aid to the Chungking regime openly and defiantly, and invited others in the Orient to rise against us, especially by resorting to the disruption of economic relations, thereby making all peaceful negotiations absolutely futile.

This state of affairs just prior to the opening of hostilities is shown in the following portion of the Imperial Rescript:

"Moreover, these two Powers, inducing other countries to follow suit, increased military preparations on all sides of Our Empire to challenge us. They have obstructed by every means our peaceful commerce, and finally resorted to a direct severance of economic relations, menacing gravely the existence of Our Empire. Patiently have We waited and long have We endured, in the hope that Our Government might retrieve the situation in peace. But our adversaries, showing not the least spirit of conciliation, have unduly delayed a settlement; and in the meantime, they have intensified the economic and political pressure to compel thereby Our Empire to submission. This trend of affairs would, if left unchecked, not only nullify Our Empire's efforts of many years for the sake of the stabilization of East Asia, but also endanger the very existence of Our nation."

Clarified at Assembly

The concrete ideals of the new order of Greater East Asia is best clarified by the Joint Declaration adopted by the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations in Tokyo last November, which comprises the following five principles: common existence and prosperity, mutual respect of one another's sovereignty and independence, cultural enhancement, economic reciprocity and contribution to the world's progress.

The first principle runs as follows:

"The countries of Greater East Asia through mutual cooperation will ensure the stability of their region and construct an order of common prosperity and well-being based upon moral justice."

To "ensure the stability of Greater East Asia" and to "construct an order of common prosperity and well-being based upon moral justice" is absolutely in consonance with the principle of international ethics and the ideal of human life. Such aims were absolutely neglected under the old order.

The second principle:

"The countries of Greater East Asia will ensure the fraternity of nations in their region, by respecting one another's sovereignty and independence and practising mutual assistance and amity."

No respect for the independence of the nations of East Asia was paid under the old order because it was based on conquest by the Anglo-Saxons. But this mutual consideration is one of the guiding principles in the new life of Greater East Asiatic nations, the ultimate object being to practice amity among themselves.

"The countries of Greater East Asia by respecting one another's traditions and developing the creative faculties of each race, will enhance the culture and civilization of Greater East Asia."

Since the main aim before had been to further the interests of the Anglo-Saxons, no respect was paid by them to the traditions of the native population, while their own culture was upheld to the neglect of that of the land. But now a completely different cultural policy will be pursued by the nations of the region.

Economic Reciprocity

The fourth principle runs:

"The countries of Greater East Asia will endeavor to accelerate their economic development through close cooperation upon a basis of reciprocity and to promote thereby the general prosperity of their region."

Under the domination of the Anglo-Saxon influence, free trade was carried on when it proved conducive to their own economic interests but was quickly replaced by a protective policy when the situation changed, without giving any consideration to the economic welfare of the native peoples. Thus, a tariff wall was imposed upon the peoples with impunity and such a drastic act as economic disruption was enforced, thus forever obstructing the economic development of the territory. But hereafter the stress will be on the importance of economic prosperity for Greater East Asia.

Finally, "the countries of Greater East Asia will cultivate friendly relations with all the countries of the world, and work for the abolition of racial discriminations, the promotion of cultural intercourse and the opening of resources throughout the world, and contribute thereby to the progress of mankind."

I have already stated that racial discrimination was deeply imbedded in the old world order and was a cancer in the conduct of human welfare. At the close of the First World War, our Japanese delegation to the Versailles Peace Conference proposed the abolition of racial discrimination but it was rejected by the delegations of the Anglo-American nations. They thereby gave an example of their inordinate egoism and selfishness, although they professed democracy, liberty and equality. For them the progress of the world means the furtherance of their own interests and the advancement of their own welfare. But Greater East Asia under the new order will show its sincere desire for humanity and universal brotherhood of mankind by offering its resources to the general use of mankind, in order to contribute to the general progress of the world.

All of these foregoing five principles are in complete harmony with international ethics. They comprise the ideal order of the human race. Our aim is to allow each nation to secure its proper place in the family of nations and enjoy its well-being. The realization of such a moral order is unprecedented in the history of the human race. There were many attempts to create ideal societies during the past, but none of them took such definite and concrete forms as the Joint Declaration. Many philosophers proposed the establishment of a Utopia but it was merely an empty idea devoid of actuality. The old order was nothing but the means of the Anglo-Saxons to carry out their demoralized policy of political oppression and economic exploitation. But the new order in East Asia will be the realization of an ideal world and of moral justice, and the present war is a sacred struggle to bring about this Utopia.

Smite Until Our Foes Bend On Their Knees

Nippon Times
Evening

Nor Flood Nor Fire Will Stop Us Till We've Won

No. 16,133 TOKYO TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1944 [illegible] Price 8 Sen

Press Comments

Tuesday, February 22
ASAHI—Total War Structure
TOKYO SHIMBUN—The Nimitz Theory

Total War Structure

ASAHI—The changes of Finance, Agriculture and Commerce, and Communications and Transportation Ministers are calculated to contribute much to the strengthening of the internal structure of the nation through the various renovations envisaged in their respective fields. We have also pointed out the far-reaching direct and indirect effects of these changes on the war efforts of the nation and that it would be impossible to regard the Cabinet reshuffle as a mere political operation necessitated by administrative circumstances.

True to expectation, what Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo intended to carry out has transpired to be no less an undertaking than the establishment of a structure for the prosecution of the war to the end. The changes of the civilian affairs Ministers were a prelude to an epochal renovation in the war executive system. The appointment of Prime Minister Tojo as Chief of the Army General Staff and of Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada as Chief of the Naval General Staff are designed to combine, in the persons of the two, military and naval administrative powers and military and naval commands.

Since General Tojo, who was already Prime Minister, War Minister and Minister of Munitions, has been appointed Chief of the Army General Staff, perfect coordination between administration and command is now assured. Similarly, with Admiral Shimada in charge of both naval administration and naval command, he will be in a position to operate with a greater daring and latitude than hitherto.

The changes effected in the Cabinet and in the war executive system are certain to step up the war leadership of the Government. It is hoped that the people in every occupation will work at top speed to develop the highest efficiency possible in harmony with the renovating policy of the Government.

The Nimitz Theory

TOKYO SHIMBUN—With the intensification of warfare in the Central Pacific zone the United States is already discussing "an effective advance on Tokyo." Admiral Chester Nimitz, commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet's statements in regard to the operations against Japan seem to have drawn particular attention.

His plan is "to cross the Pacific straight to the coast of China and establish a safe sea route over that path." Then he is to make China the base for attack on Japan for the decisive battle. The New York Times has expressed concurrence with this view. The Americans, conceited enough to consider it possible to blockade Japan from the south and then deal a crashing blow to her, must have been impressed by the Nimitz theory as an alluring vision. But they have forgotten to probe it for loopholes with which it is full.

Of course, the Nimitz plan entirely disregards the existence of the powerful Japanese Army and Navy. He also comfortably ignores the fiery fighting spirit of our officers and men and the people behind the lines watching for a suitable opportunity to strike.

According to the New York Times commentary on the Nimitz plan, both the volume and quality of the Chungking forces are to be relied on and that if land and sea routes to China are opened up and supplies smoothly sent it will become possible to establish bases on the Chinese coast from which to attack Japan. The Chungking regime must play an important role in this scheme in accordance with the decision reached at the Cairo Conference.

Hanson Baldwin, military commentator of the New York Times, has exposed the lies told by the Chungking propagandists regarding the fighting strength of the motley lot. Pointing out their utter lack of training and inability to use modern arms, he has even declared that there is no need to let Chungking play any important role. The Nimitz plan also disregards the tremendous distances that must be covered by any such routes to China as he is contemplating. Both time and distance are absolutely against him and these are the essentials he conveniently ignores.

From this it is clear that Nimitz is aiming more at a campaign of nerves against Japan than a delineation of an actual plan of campaign. Especially his admission that the counter-offensive on Japan is not to be decided merely by operations in the Pacific and that it will prove successful only with the cooperation of the China front unmistakably indicates that he is urging Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten to "get go-

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 5)

WAR OATH RENEWED BY INDIANS IN E. ASIA FETING EPOCHAL DAY

Patriots Hold Rallies To Commemorate Birth Of Azad Hind Government

Domei

SHONAN, February 21.—The Indian National Army, the Indian Women's Corps and resident Indians of the city paraded through the streets today as a part of the grand celebrations held on the occasion of the first anniversary of the establishment of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind.

The day's program, sponsored by the Shonan branch of the Indian Independence League, also included the holding of a grand People's Rally at a local public school. Finance Minister A. C. Chatterjee delivered an inspiring speech and also reported on the signal successes of the Indian National Army. The assembly then decided to send a telegram of encouragement to their leader Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

Hongkong Indians Rally

Domei

HONGKONG, February 21.—Over 4,000 local Indian residents, this morning, jammed the Goraku Theater here to attend the Indian People's Grand Rally held under the sponsorship of the Hongkong Chapter of the Indian Independence League.

The patriots offered prayers for the success of their comrades in the Indian National Army now battling on the Arakan front, and redoubled their firm determination to annihilate the foe.

Reaffirm War Pledge

Domei

CANTON, February 21.—The brilliant results scored by the crack units of the Indian National Army in close cooperation with the Japanese Forces in their encirclement operations against the enemy on the Burma-India border have spurred the war spirit of the Indians here who took part in the first Victory Felicitation Rally held today at the Shinsei Theater under the leadership of the Canton chapter of the Indian Independence League. At the rally, the Indians reaffirmed their unyielding determination to crush the enemy.

U.S. Banishing Falangists Guilty of Unlawful Acts

Domei

LISBON, February 21.—Francis Biddle, United States Attorney-General, announced today that members of the Spanish Falangist Party, charged with unlawful activities within the United States, will be banished from the country, according to Washington dispatches.

Biddle, severely attacking the Falangist movement, declared: "Members of the Spanish Falangist Party are exactly identical to the Italian Fascists and the German Nazis, General Francisco Franco, as the head of the Falangist Party, holds dictatorial powers."

The foregoing statement of the Attorney-General is worthy of note as an expression of an open criticism directed toward the Chief of the State of a neutral country.

Churchill Making Report On Slow Italian Campaign

Domei

LISBON, February 21.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill has put the finishing touches to the "fact-filled" war review in which he is expected to touch many phases of the global conflict at the next session of the House of Commons, a London dispatch revealed.

British censorship forbids advance mention of the date set for any Commons session, but the dispatch disclosed that Churchill's report is expected to throw new light on the Italian campaign and the battle for the Anzio beachhead on which some members of the House have been severely criticizing the Government.

U-Boats Sink More Ships

Domei

BERLIN, February 21.—With German U-boats claiming another 11 enemy escort destroyers in the Northern Atlantic, the sinking figure of these fast and powerful enemy men-of-war during February has been increased to 13. During January, 23 enemy destroyers were sent to the bottom, while December, last year, 18 were sunk.

India Army Volunteers Throng to Call Issued by Netaji on Anniversary Eve

Special

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, February 20.—In a spontaneous, soul-stirring answer to Subhas Chandra Bose, head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, who asked for further intensification of the Indians' war efforts, new recruits have volunteered for service in the Indian National Army, while monetary donations have been offered by the patriots in Burma.

Speaking on the eve of Provisional Government Day, which falls on February 21, the Netaji urged, before a mass rally, the necessity of complete mobilization of manpower and material resources in order to prosecute the war for the liberation of India from the clutches of British imperialism.

At the conclusion of his address, volunteers for service in the Azad Hind Army surged forward and engulfed the recruiting officers until the new men for the Indian National Army filled the space allotted to them in front of the speaker's dais.

Young women also came forward to volunteer for the Rani of Jhansi Regiment.

Meanwhile, officials accepting contributions were nearly swamped by the flood of donations. The donations, cash and otherwise, totaled over 1,000,000 rupees, while the jewelry offered amounted to a similar figure.

One middle-aged Indian woman gave a ring with a diamond, the size of a small coat button worth 200,000 rupees. A tiny lass, Mene Kalidas, aged 12, offered her bracelets completely encrusted with diamonds in addition to 51,000 rupees.

Declaring that here is no doubt about final victory, Netaji Bose in his address said, "All that remains for the Indians is for everyone, rich or poor, man or woman, young or old to give their all for the prosecution of the war."

He emphasized that the drive for funds and volunteers for the Indian National Army will be further intensified.

"I am gratified to see the rising enthusiasm of the Indians here and hope to see this enthusiasm grow until there is not a single Indian left who will not throw himself, heart and soul, into the independence movement," the Netaji declared.

Even young girls, he said, come forward to shoulder the rifle for the freeodm of the motherland, and he expressed his doubt as to whether any Indian male could lag behind after seeing that.

Continuing, Bose emphatically stressed, "India is not fighting alone for freedom, but has the powerful backing of Japan."

The Provisional Government of Azad Hind, futhermore, has been recognized by eight other nations, he declared.

In India's constant fight for freedom the Indians in the past used bombs and guns against the British but now, the first time in India's history, we have a solid organization and well-equipped army, the Netaji added.

Continuing, he said, "This fight, however, is not for India alone, for India's' freedom means the end of the British Empire, and the end of the British Empire means the liberation of Asia and the freedom of the world from Anglo-Saxon domination."

"Therefore," the Indian leader concluded, "we are not fighting only for the freedom of India but for the freedom of Asia and the world. The British know it, and that is why they are determined to fight to the last on Indian soil."

Canada to Soon Join Pan-American Union As Its 22nd Member

Special

LISBON, February 21.—Canada will soon join the Pan-American Union as its 22nd member, declared Donald Collier in the Daily Mail, according to a London dispatch. Collier stated that Canada was apparently loosening its ties with the British Empire.

ANOTHER AIR 'BLITZ' IS FEARED IN LONDON

Days of 1940-41 Recalled; Churchill Makes Tour of Raided Areas in Capital

Special

STOCKHOLM, February 21.—The German air raids on London on Friday and Sunday night could not be considered mere "propaganda raids," according to the London correspondent of Nya Daglight Allehanda.

On the contrary, everything tended to show that Sunday night's raid was as heavy as that on Friday.

The correspondent says that the Londoners were everywhere asking the question as to whether the Luftwaffe would succeed in repeating the "blitz offensive" of 1940 and 1941:

The correspondent further observed that there is no doubt that the Germans were employing new tactics.

Churchill Sees Devastation

Special

LISBON, February 21.—According to the report of the London Radio, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, during his visit of the London areas devastated by the German air raid, declared that "It is quite like the old times again!"

The radio commentator added that this was the only comment Churchill made.

Heavy Raid Launched

Domei

BERLIN, February 21.—In the course of the Sunday evening hours strong German bomber formations made a concentric attack against southern England and the city area of Greater London. During the attack, lasting for half an hour they dropped thousands of explosive and hundreds of thousands of incendiary bombs. Despite the intensified British defences the attack was of the same violence as that of February 19.

The captain of a German squadron who participated in the attack and who during an aerial combat

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 6)

Fuehrer's Headquarters

February 21

South of Krivoi Rog, east of Shashkoff, south of Beresina and southeast of Vitebsk, numerous Soviet attacks, mostly supported by tanks, were frustrated and the enemy suffered severe casualties. In the course of a tank thrust, the enemy lost out of 25 attacking tanks 20.

In the northern part of the Eastern Front, German divisions in some sectors systematically detached themselves from the enemy in order to shorten the lines and the attacking Soviet forces were repelled.

In the southern sector of the Eastern Front, the 97th Bavarian Chasseur Division under the command of Major-General Rabe von Pappenheim and the 24th East Prussian Tank Division under the command of General Baron von Edelsheim particularly distinguished themselves.

In Italy, fluctuating heavy fighting in the landing head of Nettuno is continuing. German troops repulsed several enemy counter-attacks, supported by tanks, and also annihilated one enemy company as well as encircled several enemy fighting groups south of Aprilia. Violent enemy attempts at breaking through the German encirclement ring as well as relief attacks were repelled.

Anzio, Nettuno Shelled

Meanwhile, German long range artillery shelled Anzio and Nettuno harbors with good effect. At the Cassino Front, the day passed quietly.

At noon of February 20, American bomber formations attacked several places in northern and central Germany. Considerable damage was caused by explosive and incendiary bombs particularly in Leipzig.

Early this morning, British bomber formations made a terror attack through a dense blanket of clouds against Stuttgart area causing damage particularly in the residential quarters of the town. Monuments of culture, public buildings, churches and hospitals were also destroyed. The air defenses, though greatly impeded by the weather conditions, destroyed during these attacks 41 Anglo-American aircraft mostly four-engined bombers.

In the meantime, German Luftwaffe formations last night again raided London with strong formations of heavy bombers. Large quantities of heavy explosive bombs and incendiaries caused extensive fires and destruction in various districts of the town.

German U-boats sank 11 enemy destroyers in the North Atlantic in stubborn and heavy fighting against enemy chasers and escort groups.

MILITARY ATTACHES OF GERMANY, NIPPON FREED IN ARGENTINA

Reich General and Two Japanese Naval Officers Affected; U.S. Disappointed

Special

LISBON, February 21.—The Argentine Government has officially announced that the German Military Attache General Friedrich Wolf and two Japanese Naval Attaches who had been detained in their homes have been granted freedom of movement and communication, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch.

The report said that the Argentine police had charged that Germany had used Argentina as a base for a vast hemispheric spy network, transmitting vital United States defense data to Berlin. It was also claimed that two spy rings had been directed by Reich Minister Heinrich Himmler and another by the German High Command and that Germans, Spaniards, Argentines and Chileans were implicated.

U.S. Disappointed

Domei

LISBON, February 21.—The announcement made by Argentine authorities on the release of the German military attache from detention at his home and also the so-called espionage activities of Germans has greatly disappointed the United States.

In this connection, the Buenos Aires correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune reported as follows:

"The Argentine police made public a report on February 19 concerning espionage activities of foreign residents but the report touched only slightly on matters concerning the German Embassy. Also, it had been rumored previously that the report contained names of the leading nationalists of the Argentine Government, but when it was made public such names were missing. Furthermore, the announcement was made several days after the expected time, and particularly, after the resignation of Foreign Minister Alberto Gilbert. It can be interpreted that a section of the Argentine Government officials prevented the announcement of the whole affair."

Lopez Willing to Resign

Domei

LISBON, February 21.—President Alfonso Lopez of Columbia gave a hint to his desire to resign in a statement, issued yesterday, according to Bogota reports.

The confrontation of the present "progressive" Government of Columbia with the conservative elements of the country became particularly intense while the President was visiting Washington, and since the beginning of February, political uneasiness has been rampant in the country.

Lopez who hurriedly returned home from Washington said yesterday; "If the nation can be internally unified and strengthened by my retirement, I am willing to resign from the post of the President."

Malaria in Upper Egypt Claims Big Death Toll

Special

LISBON, February 21.—Authoritative circles in Britain were extremely worried today over the serious nature of the malaria epidemic which is sweeping throughout Upper Egypt, according to a Cairo dispatch.

The death toll was stated to be "extremely high."

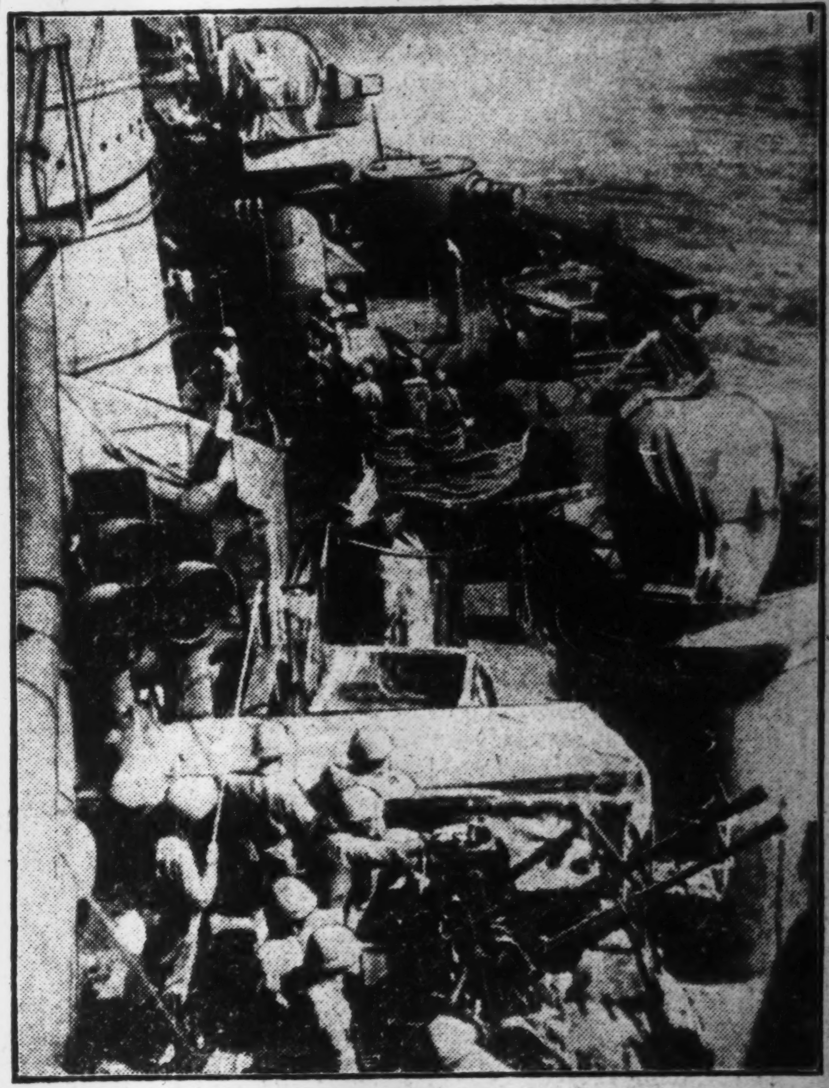
It is pointed out here that there is enough food in Upper Egypt to counter the undernourishment which was the basic cause of the raging epidemic but that its distribution, which was not a British responsibility, is ineffective.

The British authorities emphasized that the anti-Axis forces in Egypt are not consuming all the food supplies that would otherwise be available for the stricken population.

Prince Norodon Succumbs

Domei

PARIS, February 21.—Rapharasi Norodon, cousin of the King of Cambodia, died recently in Paris, it was learned here. For years, the Prince had lived quietly in France studying medicine. Numerous French personalities as well as members of the Indo-China colony in Paris attended the obsequies held in Chapel Val de Grose in Paris.



IN STIFF DEFIANCE of enemy air raiders, somewhere in the waters of the South Pacific, the anti-aircraft batteries on board a Japanese warship unleash their missiles of destruction with terrific effectiveness. (Passed by Navy Ministry)

BURMA FOES FACING CRITICAL SITUATION

Consternation Seen As Anti-Axis Chiefs Admit Grave Outlook

Domei

CANTON, February 21.—The Headquarters of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis Forces in Southeast Asia, in a radio announcement has again admitted the grave situation facing the British-Indian forces in the area between Maungdaw and Buthidaung in face of fierce Japanese attack, as follows:

"In the Arakan area, the 14th Army is now desperately fighting against severe and constant Japanese attacks in the area west of the Mayu Mountain Range," the announcement said. "The 12-mile line between Maungdaw and Buthidaung is still in our hands, but we have to fight a hard battle.

"Our units on the northern shore of the Thanai River in the Fawkong sector are engaged in a defensive battle against the Japanese, a fierce fight is now developing west of Thaifaugau."

Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, Commander of the United States forces in East Asia, issued the following statement, which reveals his consternation:

"We must be determined to repulse the Japanese Forces in the India-Burma border area. We must stop the Japanese because as each day passes it becomes more difficult to beat back the Japanese offensive."

Free Indians Advance

Domei

BURMA BASE, February 21.—Respecting the activity of the Indian National Army in the Akyab area, the High Command of the Azad Hind Army, today issued the following statement:

"The Indian National Army operating in the Akyab area has stormed into enemy positions together with the main Japanese Units. In the neighborhood of Nagyaunggyaung, the Azad Hind Fauj, in cooperation with the Japanese, has been engaged in cutting off the foe's retreat. Continuing their advance toward Bona Bazaar, the Indian National Army units are now operating in that sector.

"Another unit of the Azad Hind Fauj advanced from the area along the Mayu River with the commencement of the present operation and succeeded in breaking up an enemy unit of Indian troopers. The unit then advanced toward the Taung Bazaar area, entered the sector behind the enemy lines and gained considerable success.

"The main units of the Indian National Army in that sector are now preparing for further activity."

Stilwell, Nine Others, Barely Escape Death From Nippon Shells

Special

LISBON, February 21.—Anti-Axis reports from the Burma front reaching here said that Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell and a party of nine other Americans narrowly missed death from Japanese shells while touring the front occupied by the Chungking forces in Northern Burma, yesterday. It said that 10 shells landed 10 to 50 yards to the rear, front and on both sides of the Stilwell party. Commenting on the closeness of his escape, Lieutenant-General Stilwell said, "It was lucky for us that the ground was soft . . . otherwise, we probably would have been hit by shrapnels." The dispatch said that the first burst of the shells caught the group on a jungle trail far from "foxholes." Stilwell got up after the first burst and led the party over the hillside just as the last shell exploded.

Germans Grab Terrorists In Occupied French Zone

Domei

BERLIN, February 20.—In connection with the measures taken against the terrorist elements in German occupied French territory, the German military authorities made the following announcement, according to dispatches from Paris:

"The German forces are rounding up the terrorists throughout the entire German-occupied French territory. Up to the present, 108 persons have been seized. Out of this number 58 are Jews and 29 of foreign nationalities. Moreover, the German court martial has passed death sentences on 23 terrorists on the charge of concealing arms and ammunition dropped by parachutes by the British air force."

U.S. Navy Casualties Given

Domei

LISBON, February 19.—The casualties of the American navy, Marine Corps and coastal defense units since the outbreak of the war were given today by the United States Navy Department as 39,473, according to a Washington dispatch. The figure is distributed as follows: 16,343 killed, 9,308 wounded, 9,404 missing and 4,418 taken prisoner.

The figure shows an increase of 697 over that announced on February 12.

Soviet Envoy Sees F.D.R.

Domei

LISBON, February 21.—Soviet Ambassador to the United States, Andrei Gromyko, conferred with President Franklin Roosevelt at the White House today, according to a Washington dispatch. The nature of the conference was not disclosed.

RABAUL DEFENDERS SMASH UP 47 MORE OF ENEMY RAIDERS

Japanese Blast Positions On Pilelo Isle—Repulse Foes' Attack on Taroa

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, February 22.—Imperial Army and Naval Garrison Forces and Navy Air Units which have been active in the South Pacific area endlessly in attacking or intercepting the anti-Axis counter-offensive shot down a total of 39 enemy planes and damaged eight others on February 18 and 19.

A formation of about 150 enemy planes consisting of PBF's, B-25's and fighters attempted to raid Rabaul, New Britain Island, on the morning of February 8. Valiantly counter-attacking them, the Japanese Army and Navy Units of the Garrison Forces shot down seven raiders, including B-25's, F-4U's, and PBF's. The Japanese side lost three planes and sustained some damage on the ground.

On the morning of the following day, another formation of about 170 anti-Axis aircraft, consisting of PBF's, B-24's and fighters again attempted to raid Rabaul. After a furious fighting, our Garrison Forces shot down 31 enemy invaders, including F-4U's F6F's, PBF's, B-24's and damaged 8 others, including B-24's and PBF's. In this combat, our side lost eight planes while some damage was done on the ground.

Pilelo Enemy Base Raided

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, February 22.—Units of the Japanese Navy Air Force advanced to attack the enemy position on Pilelo Island on the morning of February 19. After severely bombing and blasting the enemy target, all the Japanese planes returned to the base safely.

Taroa Raiders Repulsed

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE PACIFIC, February 22.—On the morning of February 19, the enemy warships and a formation of several planes, consisting of B-25's, came attacking our position on Taroa Island. The units of the Japanese Garrison Forces, immediately intercepted them, shooting down one of the enemy aircraft and repulsed all the others. The damage on our side was very slight.

Knox Appoints Greenslade To New Pacific Naval Post

Special

LISBON, February 20.—U.S. Secretary of Navy Colonel Frank Knox announced today that Vice-Admiral John W. Greenslade, retired, has been appointed to the newly-created post of Pacific Coordinator of Naval Logistics, according to a Washington dispatch.

As coordinator, Greenslade will be the representative of the Secretary of Navy. His job, in the words of Knox, will be "the coordination of procurement, transportation, distribution and overseas supply of material and of personnel together with all the services incident thereto in the 11th, 12th and 13th Naval Districts."

Arms Ministry Abolished

Domei

BERLIN, February 21.—The Italian Fascist Republican Government announced today the abolition of its Munitions Ministry Hereafter, the War Supply Production Control Bureau which has been newly organized in the Economic and Corporations Ministry will undertake the supervision and control of war industry, according to a report from Milan.

Disease Hits Mozambique

Special

LISBON, February 21.—Sleeping sickness is raging among the cattle herds in the northern part of the Portuguese colony of Mozambique as a result of the invasion of flies which carry the disease, according to reports received here. The population also is endangered, especially the colored residents, who are particularly susceptible to sleeping sickness.

RAID ON MONASTERY DESCRIBED BY ABBOT

Scores Killing of Monks, Civilians In Cassino by Yanks

Domei

ROME, February 20.—Bishop Gregorio Diamare, the aged Abbot of the Cassino Monastery, which was completely destroyed by the Anglo-American bombardment, in the form of an interview over Radio Rome gave a description of the terrible moments which he witnessed together with the other monks, women and children as well as refugees in the Monastery during the shelling and the aerial bombardment by the units of the U.S. 5th army.

The prelate, who made his statements in a weak but firm voice, said that he had relied on the assurances, given by both belligerent parties, that the buildings of the Monastery would be spared. He declared that they all felt relatively safe until February 14 when Anglo-American leaflets were dropped asking them to leave the buildings.

When asked whether members of the German armed forces had been in the Abbey or on the Abbey grounds, the Bishop emphatically said: "No! There was not a single German soldier there. The German commander never sent a soldier to the Monastery with the exception of one German guard at the border of the Abbey grounds. He had always met me with the greatest respect whenever I had asked for help for the greatly suffering inhabitants of the town of Cassino."

The Abbot added that in spite of the war operations down in the valley, the life within the Monastery had gone on in full peace and seclusion up to the last few days. He also revealed that the community of the monks had been able to continue their regular work in the church or they devoted themselves to their scientific work.

"This peaceful oasis," the Bishop said, "was, however, upset on February 14 when leaflets were dropped from enemy planes threatening bombardment. This was hardly believable for there had been no time for further decisions or deeds because a few hours later, early on February 15, the first bombs had fallen on the Monastery. In a relatively short time, the entire buildings had been one heap of ruins."

The Abbot further mentioned the terrible scenes, witnessed by him on his flight from his collapsing study where he had been during the opening of the attack.

"Women and children in the Monastery, peasants who had sought refuge within the buildings, were buried under the debris," he stated. "Bomb upon bomb fell upon these unfortunate people. Nevertheless, many attempts were made to rescue these helpless people as far as possible until this action became impossible by the beginning of artillery shelling of the Americans. A great many seriously wounded had to be left behind among the crashing ruins of the Monastery."

Bishop Diamare then described the perilous descent of the few survivors, who carried some wounded through the steep ravines of the Vallone Valley until they encountered the first German lines.

4,527 Strikes Took Place In Britain, U.S. Last Year

In Britain last year, 1,777 strikes took place involving 557,000 workers, according to a recent announcement made by the British Labor Ministry, says Domei. In that year, 1,820,000 working days were lost. The average number of workers involved in one strike was 318, and each strike caused the loss of about 1,030 working days.

In the United States, the total number of labor strikes in 1943 was 2,750, with a total of 13,500,000 working days lost, averaging 3,600 working days for each strike. Thus, compared with the strikes in the United States, those in Britain are smaller in scale.

Strikes in Britain are prohibited by law, and when workers have cause for dissatisfaction it is stipulated that they should arrive at a solution by directly negotiating with the Labor Ministry. But actually, the right of workers to strike is being recognized and the Wartime Labor Law has become practically void.

Aussies Facing Food Lack

Special

LISBON, February 20.—Australian Director of Marketing, Dr. D. J. Hynes, today declared that until more labor and facilities are replenished in Australia, the civilian population in that country would face certain food shortages, according to a dispatch from Sydney.

Revealing the British Empire's dependence on Australia for foodstuffs, Hynes said that Australia already has sent food worth £219,000,000 to Britain and the Empire countries since the war began.

Interesting People

'Tojo War Tactics' Being Carried On

With Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's appointment as Chief of the Army General Staff, the famous "Tojo war tactics" developed by the Prime Minister's father, the late Lieutenant-General Eikyo Tojo, will be honorably carried on by the son, says Iwao Suzuki, formerly a member of the House of Representatives, elected from Morioka, and an intimate friend of the family, in an article appearing in the Asahi.

"The Prime Minister's grandfather, Jonosuke, sometimes called Eishun, was the younger brother of Shinnojo Hosho, head of the Hosho school of no drama," began Mr. Suzuki as he proceeded to give a few recollections of the late Lieutenant-General Tojo. "In 1845, Eishun was summoned by the Lord of Nambu to fill the post of a no instructor. Eishun lived in Morioka City and during the Burkyu Era, or around 1862, he was receiving a fief of 110 koku.

"Eishun had three children, the eldest son, Eikyo, the second son, Masakichi, who died at the age of 26 in 1885, and a daughter, Fumi. Eikyo, the Prime Minister's father, retired with the rank of Lieutenant-General, but during his service with the Army General Staff, the keen edged intellect and bravery of the late Lieutenant-General won for him as high reputation as 'General Nogi.' During the Lieutenant-General's days, all important General Staff posts were held by those hailing from Choshu, Yamaguchi Prefecture, and it was indeed nothing short of wonder that Lieutenant-General Eikyo Tojo should occupy such a prominent position. The assignment to the General Staff for most of his military career well attests to the fact that Eikyo Tojo was a possessor of a brilliant mind.

"Eikyo was a man of strict honesty and of admirable integrity. He was adviser to the household of Count Nambu, together with such men as Takeo Kikuchi and Aikichi Tanakadate. The Lieutenant-General also filled the post of instructor to Count Risho Nambu, whose gallant death in action during the Russo-Japanese War was a source of deep grief to the Lieutenant-General. It was through the Lieutenant General's efforts that a very impressive statue of the Count was erected in Iwate Park, located on the site of the ancient Nambu castle.

"During the Russo-Japanese War I was one of the reporters at the Imperial Headquarters and as my knowledge of military matters was very scant, I asked Lieutenant-General Tojo, then Major, to recommend some suitable reading matter. He immediately provided me with two or three appropriate books and on handing these to me said, 'Don't try to give me any unnecessary returns for the books, but I would like to get hold of a collection of Saikaku's works, which is now out of print. Could you get these books for me?'

"I was greatly surprised that a man of martial leanings should be so interested in literature. The Lieutenant-General's book 'Fumetono Chiri' (The Dust on the Foothills) is written in a very admirable style and it is said that the young cadets still peruse the book with keen interest.

"The Prime Minister resembles his father greatly in facial features and the general contour of the figure, especially in the shape of his back. The Prime Minister seems to me but a continuation of his father.

"Although the Prime Minister was born and raised in Tokyo, his father's relations to the Nambu family singles out the Prime Minister as a man from Nambu. The Prime Minister has never publicly visited Morioka, but once he paid a visit incognito to Lieutenant-General Keiko Iida, who at the time was Commander of the Third Calvary Brigade.

"Once I had the occasion to talk with Brigade Commander and said, 'Do you think the present Tojo will be as great a man as his father?' The Brigade Commander quickly answered, 'He's going to be a far greater man than his father.' However, I am quite confident that if Lieutenant-General Eikyo Tojo had been favored with the same opportunity he, too, would have filled an exceedingly pre-eminent post."

PREJUDICE FLARES AGAINST MEXICANS

Maltreated by Americans In U.S.; Scribe Exposes Discriminations, Suffering

Special

LISBON, February 21.—The Mexican people in the United States are being outrageously treated by the American people, being subjected to all sorts of discrimination, states a correspondent of the Daily Herald, London.

The correspondent declared that the offensive discriminations were being practised in a few localities of the United States, particularly in certain communities of the Southwest.

The problem involves unfriendly and unfair treatment accorded in some regions to Mexicans, who reside in the Western and Southwestern States, and who have contributed greatly to the development of the resources in the Southwest.

The dispatch stated that the Mexican Government has insisted that Mexican labor in the United States be given non-discriminatory treatment but the United States Government has been unable to remove these discriminations, which have already resulted in a deep resentment among the people in Mexico, who have been powerless to do more than bring the flagrant cases to the attention of the State and municipal authorities.

Cites Discriminations

An overwhelming majority of the people in the United States, the dispatch declared, have no conception of the type of discrimination practised against the Mexican residents. They do not realize that the Mexican children are not permitted in some places to attend public schools. They do not realize also that Mexicans are not permitted in certain regions to travel in cars set aside for white people. They do not know that in some communities they are not allowed in hotels or movie houses.

They would be amazed to learn that only recently high officials of the Mexican Government were refused service in the restaurant of a leading hotel in the Southwest. They would be shocked to hear that the proprietors of public recreation centers announced that they would not permit the entrance of Mexicans or persons of Mexican origin, regardless of their cultural, social or economic status

They are probably not aware that slum conditions in which many thousands of Mexicans are forced to live in some of the Southwestern States are solely due to the unwillingness of the authorities and residents to afford them the same opportunity for betterment as their neighbors of American origin. They do not know of the exploitation to which some Mexican laborers have been subjected. There has been no more constructive chapter in the history of the United States foreign policy during the last 11 years than the establishment of an understanding between the officials of the United States and Mexico. However, the old rankling controversies may have been settled, such a relationship cannot continue on a friendly basis as long as the unfair and humiliating discriminations are continued to persist, the dispatch stated.

It added that discriminations of this character inevitably cut deep. They create lasting resentment which eloquent speeches by the Government officials nor governmental policies, however wise, can ever hope to remove. Unless these discriminations are obliterated, the term "good neighbor" policy will lose much of its real meaning, the dispatch concluded.

Manchoukuo Government To Develop Blacklead

Special

HSINKING, February 21.—The Manchoukuo Government has decided shortly to take positive steps to develop blacklead, which is indispensable for the production of aluminum and special steel.

It is believed that this project of the Government will result in the attainment of joint self-sufficiency in blacklead by both Manchoukuo and Japan.

It is recalled that new deposits of high-grade blacklead ores were recently discovered at various places in Linkoushien, Tungan Province, and in the area along the Yalu River. The deposits contain from 20 to 40 per cent of high-grade blacklead.

Chaplin Becoming Daddy

Special

LISBON, February 21.—Charlie Chaplin, the world famous movie actor, who last week was cleared from the charges by his former protege, Miss Joan Barry, that he was the father of her nine-month old daughter after a blood test, will become a father for the fourth time in August, according to a dispatch from Los Angeles.

The expectant mother, his fourth bride, Dona Chaplin, aged eighteen, is the daughter of the playwright, Eugene O'Neill. They eloped last June just two weeks after Miss Barry charged Chaplin as the father of her child then unborn.

In the meanwhile, the comedian is facing an indictment for the violation of the Mann Act (white slavery) involving Miss Barry.

BURMESE TAKE PART IN INDIA RALLY HERE

Counsellor U Aung Ba Speaks at Gathering; Assures Further Aid

Special guests of honor at the Indian Independence Rally held yesterday at 4:30 p.m. at the Matsumoto-ro, Hibiya, by over 50 Indian representatives from Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka and Kobe were U Aung Ba and U Sein, Counsellors of the Burmese Embassy in Tokyo. This gathering marked the conclusion of the day's activities, the main event of which was the Independence Prayer Rally held earlier in the afternoon at the Myohoji Temple in Suginami-ku, Tokyo, at which prayers were offered for victory in both Japanese and Hindustani with Rash Behari Bose, Supreme Advisor to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, leading.

Silent Prayer Offered

The meeting at the Matsumoto-ro opened with all present bowing in the direction of the Imperial Palace and offering a silent prayer to the souls of departed Japanese and Indian soldiers, after which everyone joined in singing the national anthems of the two countries.

The recent happenings on the Arakan front was the main topic of discussion and all members present were exhorted to still greater efforts toward helping the Indian Army in a speech by Rash Behari Bose. During the course of the evening speeches were made also by M. Ramamurit, Chairman of the Nippon Territorial Committee of the Indian Independence League, D. I. Mahtani of Yokohama, S. Manghanmal of Kobe and by U Aung Ba of the Burmese Embassy.

Indo-Burma Ties Stressed

Speaking of the great pleasure which the invitation to participate in this meeting of his friends had given him, U Aung Ba smilingly explained that this was the first public speech he had been called upon to make since his arrival in Tokyo last year. The close relationship between his country and India, now firmer than ever, was stressed by U Aung Ba. Once, he said, India had been made to serve, against her will, as the base for British operations in the conquest of Burma. Now, however, the tables were turned and Burma was proud of being able to offer herself as the base of India's fight for freedom. On behalf of all Burmese, U Aung Ba continued, he would like to reiterate once more that Burma, her people and her resources stood ready to help her Indian neighbors. He was proud, he repeated, in concluding his speech, that the march to Delhi had begun on Burmese soil and it was the daily prayer of all his countrymen that soon India too would be free of the shackles which for so long had weighed down the nations of East Asia.

Reich Denies Ban Is Placed On Sailing of Finnish Ships

Domei

BERLIN, February 20.—The British report to the effect that Finnish ships in Danish ports have been prevented from sailing was described by the Wilhelmstrasse as a part of the Anglo-American war of nerves. This assertion is just as incorrect, it is stated, as the allegation that General Eduard Dietl, Reich Commander-in-Chief in Finland, is already preparing to retreat to northern Norway.

The spokesman of the Foreign Office further referred to the article in the Swedish Communist paper, Ny Dag, as specially interesting in connection with the Finnish question. This Communist organ, he said, wrote with a "sweet voice" that Finland may quit the war and that this step is more important than personal questions. The paper added that the Russians and Finns together could wipe out the seven German divisions in Finland without great difficulty in case these troops are not evacuated following German orders.

The spokesman then referred to another Swedish comment, contained in the social democratic paper, Ny Tid, in contrast to the Ny Dag. The journal writes that the experiences of the past have been most distressing for the Soviets are never keeping their agreements.

Mrs. Gandhi Critically Ill

Special

LISBON, February 20.—Mrs. Mahatma Gandhi has again fallen seriously ill, the Bombay Government announced today, according to a New Delhi dispatch.

Her condition has been grave for some time. Mrs. Gandhi, who is now 74 years old and suffering from heart disease, has been interned by the British together with her husband since 1942 in Poona prison.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

ing" and aid Chiang Kai-shek. It is also clear that he is endeavoring to bolster the sagging morale of the bedraggled Chungking troops.

The Nimitz plan, therefore, only exposes the serious limitations of his strategic vision and the frenzied impatience of the United States to "get it over and done with."

LAUREL ENCOURAGES P.I. INDIANS AT RALLY

Declares Freedom Means Asia's Victory at First Azad Hind Day Celebration

Special

MANILA, February 21.—"Indian freedom and independence will be victory for all Asians," declared President Jose P. Laurel in a message before the initial monthly celebration of "Azad Hind Day," which was held here today in the auditorium of the Medico Pharmaceutico College by the Indian community here.

"The Filipinos pray that God will speed the day when the Azad Hind Fauj under the brilliant leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose shall hoist the flag of Free India atop the Red Fortress in Delhi," the Chief Executive added.

The text of President Laurel's message follows:

"Attainment of Indian freedom and independence will be victory for all Asians. It will be an additional assurance for the stability of the New World Order of moral justice. The battle of India is for freedom and the intimate part of the struggle will decide whether this century shall belong to egoistic Western imperialism or whether this century shall be dedicated to peace, reciprocity and cooperation among the independent co-prosperity nations of every race and clime.

"For the first time since 1857 as your Netaji, Subhas Chandra Bose, says, you have a Government of your own and your people outside of India are standing shoulder to shoulder with your freedom-fighters at home.

"Your Netaji has given the signal that has set your National Army in the march toward the frontiers of India and ultimately to Delhi to plant the Indian standard there. Knowing what this will mean to all Asians, we can only pray God will speed the day when the Indian army of liberation shall hold its victory parade inside the Red Fortress of India's metropolis.

"India, the light of Asia, cradle of world civilization and once the leader of humanity in learning and in faith throughout the ages, beacon in the midst of universal darkness in centuries past is certain to emerge revitalized from the present upheaval. Once again, she will prove that the spirit of Asia is immortal and dynamic."

Drive Out British

Special

MANILA, February 21.—Between India and her freedom stands the diabolical figure of the British imperialism, personification of brutality, declared Karam Singh Gill, Publicity Director of the Philippine Chapter of the Indian Independence League, in a press statement today on the occasion of the first observance of "Azad Hind Day."

Mr. Gill stated that the figure should be and must be blown to smithereens for then and only then will India be able to embrace her much coveted independence.

"We, Indians, will fight Britain to the last man and fight we must until the last vestige of British domination has been effaced from Indian soil," he added. "Confident in the righteousness of our cause, we will smite the foe and drive him out. For safety and stability of all nations, Anglo-American imperialism must be crushed. The survival all lands in bondage of Britain. Her satellites demand merciless liquidation and India is fully prepared to do her part."

The first monthly "Azad Hind Day" was solemnly observed here in the auditorium of the Medico Pharmaceutico College. Indian residents turned out en masse and rallied for the success of liberation of India from Britain.

Following a silent prayer for Indian patriots, who gave up their lives for the cause of their Motherland as well as a prayer for the success of the Indian National Army, led under the leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose, a stirring address was delivered by D. B. Sehwani, chairman of the Philippine Chapter of the Indian Independence League. The gathering was highlighted by the reading of a message from Dr. Jose P. Laurel, President of the Republic of the Philippines.

Sampson Given New Post

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 20.—British Minister to Washington, George Sampson, has been appointed to act as British representative on the East Asia Committee of the United Nations' Relief and Rehabilitation Committee, it was announced by the British Government today, a London dispatch disclosed.

FIRST FILIPINO FILM SET FOR PRODUCTION

Called 'Three Marias,' Movie to Feature All Native Players

Special

MANILA, February 20.—The first all Filipino motion picture to be produced since the outbreak of the war, "Tatlong Maria" (Three Marias) will shortly go into production with an all-star cast.

Produced by Pedro Vera, head of the new Sampaguita Motion Picture Corporation, and directed by Gerardo de Leon, veteran Filipino director, Tatlong Maria stars Carmen Rosais, Norma Blancaflor and Liwayway Arceo as the three Marias supported by Ely Ramos, Fernando Pau and Wose Padilla Puncor as their husbands.

The screen play is taken from the Tagalog language novel by Jose Esperana Cruz, which appeared in the Tagolog weekly, Liwayway.

The story deals with the lives of three sisters and how they discover joy and happiness in the new life under the independent Republic.

In connection with the new enterprise, producer Vera enthusiastically said: "This is the first Filipino film with a Filipino story, Filipino direction as well as an all-star Filipino cast. It is the beginning of greater things for the motion picture industry in the Philippines."

It is understood the film will be released throughout Greater East Asia in the near future.

Manchou Filming Farms

Special

HSINKING, February 20.—The Manchoukuo Motion Picture Producing Corporation will shortly undertake the filming of a gigantic farmland development project along the Second Sungari River for release to audiences throughout Greater East Asia, it was learned here today.

The saga of the farmland development in the plains of Manchoukuo is being screened under the auspices of the Bureau of Farmland Development Corporation and other interested parties for the purpose of enlightening the peoples of East Asia about the phenomenal progress being made in Manchoukuo.

Another Air 'Blitz' Is Feared in London

(Continued From Page 1)

with a twin-engined British night-fighter flew over the city area at an altitude of 1,800 meters ascertained large conflagrations which were rapidly spreading. The first wave of attacks already noticed fierce explosions.

British long-range nightfighters tried to stick to the German planes but were kept at bay by the defensive weapons from the German bombers. Explosions in the form of clusters were noticed near some enemy anti-aircraft gun emplacements which seems to be some new sort of defense. Another new defensive arm which the British used to boast of largely, the so-called rocket guns, proved to be a failure. It did not in the least influence the effect of the German large-scale attack. An air expert described these rocket guns as a bundle of grenades fired by several anti-aircraft guns.

The devastating effect of this latest German large-scale attack was confirmed when the second attack was made by the German bomber formations during the early morning hours. The majority of the conflagrations was not yet under control.

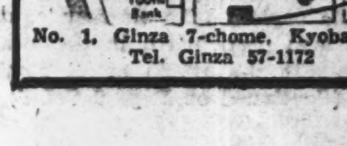
Following the attack, only three German machines failed to return to their bases. This must be interpreted as the result of special tactics, chosen particularly for these attacks which must be characterized as the heaviest since May 1941.

U.S. Moans Fliers Lacking

Domei

LISBON, February 20.—The United States does not have enough men to operate its Flying Fortresses, according to Joseph D. Keenan, Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board, a Washington dispatch disclosed.

Keenan revealed that the construction of Flying Fortresses has increased approximately 40 per cent since June of 1943, but on the other hand, the number of trained pilots have increased not more than 15 per cent during the same period.



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SOVIET-POLISH ISSUE MEETS SNAGS AGAIN

UP Reports Poles Did Not Refer to the Curzon Line In Letter to Churchill

Domei

LISBON, February 21.—Although it was reported that the Soviet-Polish controversy may be solved with the conveyance to British Prime Minister Churchill of the attitude of the refugee Polish regime regarding the letter of Premier Stalin, the United Press correspondent at London, yesterday, dispatched a contrary observation.

"Premier Stalin insisted upon the reorganization of the refugee Polish government, by installing three or four new Cabinet Ministers including two representatives of the Polish Patriotic League, but the Polish regime avoided agreement on the Curzon line in its memorandum sent to Prime Minister Churchill," the report said. "Thus, the prospect for the settlement of the frontier question has become remote."

The Observer, further reported that Churchill himself is now negotiating directly with Premier Stalin on the question. Also, the New York correspondent of the Daily Express said that the United States is remaining as an observer in this question in view of the delicate situation, but has specially asked the Soviet Government whether it would respect the Moscow Declaration in view of the recent strong diplomatic policy of the Soviet.

The New York correspondent of the Daily Express reported as follows:

"As the United States Government received confirmation from high officials of the Soviet Government that the Soviet Government would follow the international cooperative policy according to the Moscow Declaration, the uneasiness in Washington political circles has been notably removed. The Soviet is demanding voice in international matters as fitting recompense for the contribution it has given in the war against the Axis nations. But the United States authorities are observing that the contribution made by the Soviet in the war execution should not be over-estimated nor under-valued. In its attitude toward the Soviet, the United States is firmly following a policy of patience."

Yet Washington political circles are feeling much uneasiness over the United States Government's attitude toward the Soviet. Recently, a representative from New York wrote in his letter to President Roosevelt that if the Soviet Government should come to own the eastern half of Poland, the anti-Axis side would be defeated ideologically and morally, and that at this moment it is desired that the President would reconfirm the maintenance of the Atlantic Charter.

To the above letter, President Roosevelt answered:

"The Soviet Government did not accept the proposal of mediation in the Polish-Soviet controversy made by the United States on the ground that it was yet premature, but the Government has always in mind the view as mentioned in your letter."

British-Soviet Relation Asked

Domei

LISBON, February 21.—Various discussions are now under way in Britain respecting the relation with the Soviet as the Soviet intention as regards Eastern Europe has become clear in connection with the Polish-Soviet frontier question. The Daily Mail, today, demanded the British Government authorities to explain the present relation with the Soviet Union, according to London reports.

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Laurel Extols P.I. Poet

Domei

MANILA, February 20.—Paying tribute to the "Prince of Filipino poets," President Jose P. Laurel, on the occasion of the 82nd anniversary since the death of Francisco Balagtas Baltazar, declared that the poet's works are acknowledgement of the genius and greatness of the Filipinos as a race.

"The place Balagtas occupies in the national life of the Filipinos today lies in the acceptance and appreciation of his achievements as the creator of Tagalog classics including "Florante At Laura," the Chief Executive stated.

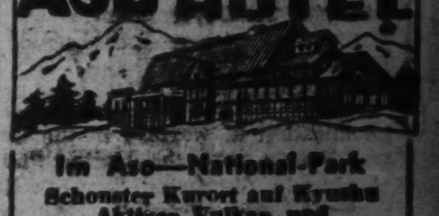
He said that "Florante At Laura" is the distillation of Filipino folk wisdom which is deeply rooted in basically Oriental spirit. "It should be the endeavor of every Filipino," President Laurel asserted, "to read and understand this poem in the national language, and cherish its every line until the very core of its spirit and substance has found complete identification in his character and outlook."

U.S. Red Cross Buys Ship

Domei

LISBON, February 20.—The American Red Cross has delivered a cargo boat recently purchased from Denmark to the International Red Cross, according to a Washington report.

The boat, it is understood, will be used for international relief work under the Swiss flag.



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